Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn.
J. H. McVICKER, Sole Owner and Manager.

GREAT HIT OF THE SEVEN SISTERS.
CROWDED HOUSES EVERY NIGHT.
It will be continued this week with
NEW SONGS,
Additional Movements in the MARCH and DRILL.
Twenty-Five Female Zouaves,
NEW JOKES AND QUEER SAYINGS,
A SHOWER OF GOLD
Will be added to the last great scene.
THE BIRTH OF THE BUTTERFLY,
The most gorgeous ever witnessed.

CHINESE AND JAPANESE MUSEUM, including the Wonders of the World. Exhibition of the Oriental Museum, at the marble store, 56 Dearborn street, nearly opposite the Tremont House, and three doors from the Evening Journal Office. It is not on record in Chicago of a collection of the kind. Thousands of curiosities never before presented in this country, and the only good... It is impossible by written description, to convey an adequate idea of the numerous lots which compose this Museum. For further particulars, see Circulars. Admission, adults 25 cts; children, 15 cts; a family of six, $1; Literary Institutions, 10 cts for each member. The Lecturer will be found both amusing and instructive, relating to the manners and customs of this extraordinary people, with their manufactures, that cannot be found in any other nation, samples of which can be seen in the above Museum.

To commence on August 23d, and to continue day and evening for a short time.

DR. JOHN JOSEPH ABRAHAM, Agent.

Wanted.

WANTED—To Rent, a comfortable, well furnished house. Must be pleasantly located (North Side preferred) and contain about seven rooms. Address "P. O. Box ..."

WANTED—A Drug Clerk to go to the country. Must come recommended and know something of prescriptions. Apply at once at No. 38 Dearborn street, opposite Tremont House.

WANTED—A home is or near the city for a respectable widow woman, with a little girl four years of age. Is capable of taking charge of general housework. Apply at the Messrs. Large office, 177 Randolph street, between 10 and 4 P. M.

WANTED.—Being about to leave for the wars, the undersigned would like to find a purchaser for his store, together with the stock and fixtures of his liquor business. Will sell low for cash, or upon part time to a responsible party. SMITH McCLEVEY, 136 Dearborn street.

WANTED.—A young man who has had several years' active business experience desires a situation in any honorable business. Refers to present employers. Or would take an interest in any business where but small capital is required. Please address, "Clerk," P. O. Box ...

WANTED—Agents for Abbott's Civil War, (in two vols.) Headley's Life of Washington, and other popular books. Apply to LEDYARD, BILL & CO., 124 South Clark street, Chicago.

WANTED.—Avoid the draft. I will guarantee active men to make money enough to procure a substitute before ... Address ... Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED—A Situation by a respectable Woman to do Plain Sewing, or would take care of a new-born Baby, or do sewing by the week, if required. Can be found at No. 19 Pierce Street, near Lexington, West Side. Has good reference.

BOY WANTED—From 12 to 15 years of age, to stay in the office, run errands, &c. Will have plenty of time to study if he wishes to learn. Pay One Dollar per week. Apply (in the afternoon) at Room no. 7, No. 198 South Water Street.

WANTED—To purchase for Cash a House and Lot on the South Side, at from $1,000 to $8,000. Address "P. O. Drawer 6..."

GIRL WANTED.—A young Protestant Girl wanted, to take care of a child and do chamber work. Inquire, with reference, at ... Jackson street.

$300.—A young man who is perfectly competent to drill or command a company, and who has a first rate education, will pay the above sum for a Lieutenant's commission for only one day been able to leave his home. Any company who desire a good drill master will find a good opportunity. Address "G. D.," Tribune office, for two days.

WANTED—Any person having a Furnished House to let, suitable for boarders, north of Van Buren and east of State streets, can hear of a good occupant by making immediate application. Address "M. L. S.," Tribune Office. Best of city references given.

WANTED—AGENTS—Male or Female.—Agents wanted in every town of the United States, to sell J. Kohl's new improved method for Cutting Ladies' Dresses, Boys Clothing, Shirts, &c. Secured by copyright. Agents making from $15 to $25 per week. For particulars inquire of J. KOHL, ... Post Office Box ..., enclosing three cent postage stamp, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—By a young man from the East, a situation as Salesman in some good business house. ... Address "A. A. B." at this office.

WANTED—A Cook to go a short distance into the country. Must be a Protestant and have good recommendations. Address P. O. Drawer 6 ...

WANTED—Agents. A fortune in a day. The celebrated Fifteen Dollar Sewing Machine. Agents are making Fifty Dollars per week. Terms, with an exclusive County Agency: 1 case of ... Address "Fifteen Dollar Sewing Machine Company, Chicago."

WANTED—A girl to go a few miles in the country to take care of children and make herself generally useful. Protestant preferred. Apply at the City Hotel.

WANTED—A House and Lot on either Michigan or Wabash avenues, ... Apply to ... TOCKS Jr., Telegraph Building, Chicago.

WANTED—At 169 Dearborn St., opposite the new Post Office, Situations for Domestic Help. No girl sent from the office unless able to furnish satisfactory reference from former employer. Parties at a distance will be supplied by letter. A. L. BALKAM, Post Office Box 2258.

WANTED—Persons requiring help, to call at the Emigrant and Employment Office, 169 Clark street, Methodist Church Block ... Orders from the country promptly attended to. Post Office Box 1662. HAMILTON ...

WANTED, AGENTS—$15 per day can be made, and no humbug, by selling our great new PATRIOTIC COMBINATION PRIZE PACKAGE. A PERFECT NOVELTY. Entirely new principle. Can't be equalled. Circulars mailed free. C. M. DUNN & CO., No. 124 Clark street, Chicago.

WANTED.—A young lady, educated in New York City, is desirous of a situation as Governess or Assistant Teacher. Is competent to give instruction in vocal or instrumental music. Satisfactory references given. Address Post Office Box 3609.

WANTED—Good Cooperage, by GELPCKE & THORNE, 134 South Water street.

WANTED—Agents—To sell SUTLERS' GOODS, Agents' Goods, Pedlers' Goods, The New Garden City Prize Envelope, View of the City of Chicago on Outside Envelope, selling by thousands. ... E. H. LANDON, Agent, 89 Lake street, Tremont House.

CHURCH CHOIR.—Wanted, four or five young ladies, with good voices, and also six boys, between the ages of 13 and 15 years, who can sing ... for Sunday services. Apply to Rev. E. B. TUTTLE, ... North Franklin street.

INFORMATION WANTED.—Any one knowing the whereabouts of RUFUS FAYNE, Sewing Machine manufacturer, would confer a favor on giving information of his present whereabouts ...

WANTED—LARD AND TALLOW.—We are paying the highest prices for Butter, Lard and Tallow. Our friends shipping to us from the country, will have the benefit of our orders and immediate sales. SHERMAN & HALL, 87 Water street, Chicago.

WANTED—AGENTS. Profitable employment. $25 net profit per gross can be made by Agents on the new patent IMPROVED INDELIBLE MARKING PENCIL. ... S. P. CLARK, Northampton, Mass.

WANTED—Agents. $30 per month and all expenses paid! We will pay the above price to men, active agents, or allow a liberal commission for selling the ... SEWING MACHINE. ... J. O. JARVIS & CO., P. O. Drawer 2559, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents. We are now able fully to supply the demand for our valuable articles. ... Chicago, or call at Room No. 4, 96 Clark street.

WANTED—To Exchange—A Frame Building, with Engine and Boiler, of ... horse power, together with ... Inquire of W. H. SAMPSON ...

WANTED—Employment. American, English, Irish, Scotch, German, and other help ...

WANTED, AGENTS—To sell HISTORICAL WAR MAP. ... W. H. LANDON, ... 89 Lake st., opposite Tremont House.

WANTED—One purchaser in each township for ATKINS' FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE. ...

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☞ Additions to clubs may be made at any time at the same rate.
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Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XV. CHICAGO, MONDAY, AUGUST 25, 1862. NUMBER 40.

The Tribune.

MONDAY, AUGUST 25, 1862.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

The latest dispatches from the Rappahannock indicate that there has been no fighting there except a few unimportant skirmishes. The news is not at all satisfactory, however, for there is no absolute confirmation of the report that McClellan has effected a junction with Pope, which is the movement upon which all others depend, and the one which is looked upon to decide the campaign. Our special Washington dispatch mentions the death of Brig-Gen. Bohlen, of Pennsylvania, in the recent fighting. The loss of a considerable portion of a New Jersey regiment, taken prisoners, also figures among the items.

GEN. TURCHIN.

The following private dispatch was received from Washington yesterday in reply to a direct interrogatory concerning Gen. Turchin's status in the army:

"WASHINGTON, Aug. 23, 1862.

"Gen. Turchin is a veritable Brigadier-General, notwithstanding the Court-Martial.

"P. H. WATSON,
(Signed) "Ass't Sec'y of War."

It has been proposed by those who have been chiefly instrumental in raising the Board of Trade Brigade that the Secretary of War be requested to detach the 19th and 24th Illinois regiments from the army of the Ohio and add them to this brigade, giving General Turchin the command. We understand that a resolution to this effect was adopted by the war committee of the Board of Trade some days since, to be carried into effect as soon as it should appear that the finding of the court martial did not invalidate his commission, or alter his standing as Brigadier General.

The War Department could do nothing more gratifying to both the new and old regiments raised in Chicago, nor more satisfactory to the thousands of friends whose hopes are bound up in them, than to give Gen. Turchin this command. The new regiments, by being placed side by side with the old ones, would acquire the evolutions in half the time which would be consumed without such tuition. While Gen. Turchin is ready to undertake any service which may be assigned to him by the Department, with the zeal and energy which has characterized him from the day of his entry into the service, we understand that his feelings are deeply enlisted for the well-being of the 19th and 24th, which he has commanded since last September, and that he desires to share their fortunes and their fate to the end of the war. We trust that no effort may be spared to effect the arrangement suggested by the resolution of the Board of Trade Committee.

THE INDIAN OUTBREAK.

We apprehend that when all the facts are known it will be found that a much less number than 500 whites have been massacred by the Indians in Minnesota. It is clear, nevertheless, that deeds have been perpetrated there which rival in horror the memories of Wyoming. Let these savages now be exterminated. Our latest dispatches indicate that Col. Sibley, with his regiment, will reach the scene of carnage at noon to-day. We trust he will make the butchery complete, and that he will not leave enough of the screeching devils alive to propagate a new generation.

THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER.

On the 19th inst., Mr. Horace Greeley wrote a long letter, which was published in the N. Y. *Tribune* of the 20th, addressed to the President of the United States. The letter was mainly an appeal to the President to execute that portion of the confiscation act relating to the emancipation of the slaves of rebels. The following paragraph gives a clear idea of its scope and meaning:

"If We think you are strangely and disastrously remiss in the discharge of your official and imperative duty with regard to the emancipating provisions of the new Confiscation Act. Those provisions were designed to fight slavery with liberty. They prescribe that men loyal to the Union, and willing to shed their blood in her behalf, shall no longer be held, with the nation's consent, in bondage to persistent, malignant traitors, who for twenty years have been plotting and for sixteen months have been fighting to divide and destroy our country. Why these traitors should be treated with tenderness by you, to the prejudice of the dearest rights of loyal men, we cannot conceive."

The President has written and published a reply to this letter, which is not entirely clear as to the point raised by Mr. Greeley. The President says substantially that he shall emancipate or not emancipate according as he shall deem the one or the other policy more likely to save the Union. But the law declares that the slaves of all persons committing rebellious acts shall be free whenever inclosed in our military lines. Their title to freedom depends upon no act of the President, but solely on the acts of their masters. It is easy to suppose that it is in the line of the President's duty to assist in carrying out, the intent of the law, although there is no positive requirement that he should do so. It is required of him to seize the property of rebels, real and personal, within sixty days after issuing his proclamation, (which has already been published), but those sections relating to the slaves of rebels are left to their own execution. The slaves of rebels are already free *de jure*. So far as legal rights go the President can neither emancipate nor enslave them. He cannot alter their position before the law a hair's breadth. The freedom *de facto* is another consideration, and it is probably this which the President refers to, though we think he should have specified it. The slave may be entitled to freedom and yet never get it. Without executive action he may remain all his life in the anomalous condition of a free chattel.

☞ Our dispatches give additional particulars of the disgraceful and cowardly surrender of Colonel Mason and the 71st Ohio regiment to a few guerillas, at Clarksville. From all the accounts, we are inclined to the belief that treachery had as much to do with the surrender as cowardice.

The way to put a stop to these proceedings, would be to arraign this base poltroon before a drum-head court martial, and sentence him to be shot. The moral effect would be good. The only objection that could reasonably be offered, would be that it would be unfair to Mason to shoot him, when Col. Lester, who surrendered the 3d Minnesota to the guerillas, at Murfreesboro, Ky., and Col. Buell, who surrendered his force at Independence, Mo., to the guerillas, were treated in the same way. Very well, let them receive the same reward of merit. This business of surrendering whole regiments without firing a shot, to roving bands of secesh, must be stopped.

Better Late than Never.

We are glad to learn that the Memphis correspondent of that secesh journal, the Chicago Times, ... has been arrested and sent to the ... He has been of the confederacy, than any other man in the country, and he ought long ago to have been disabled from further mischief. ... traitors in disguise is a very ...—*N. Y. World*.

... the chief of that secession ... to Gov. Yates to help ... the penitentiary. If the ... to interfere in the premises ... beneficially engaged in ... to join company with ...

THE INDIAN OUTBREAK IN MINNESOTA.

Horrible Massacre of Settlers on the Frontier.

FIVE HUNDRED PERSONS REPORTED KILLED.

Fort Ridgely Besieged.

Col Sibley's Regiment Expected to Arrive There To-Day.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 23—9 p. m.—Antoine Frenier, the disguised scout, got through the Indian lines into Fort Ridgely, and brought back the following to Gov. Ramsay:

FORT RIDGELY, Aug. 21—2½ p. m.—We can hold this position but little longer unless re-inforced. We are being attacked almost every hour, and unless assistance is rendered we cannot hold out much longer. Our little band is becoming exhausted and decimated. We had hoped to be reinforced to-day, but as yet can hear of none coming.

T. G. Shehan, company C, 5th regiment Minnesota volunteers, is commanding the post.

Gov. Sibley cannot reach there with his 1,200 troops till to-morrow, when a day of reckoning for the Indians will be at hand.

ST. PAUL, August 23.—Parties from the Minnesota river reached here last night. They state that the scouts estimate the number of whites already killed by the Sioux at 500. The opinion is based on the number of bodies discovered along the road and trails. It is believed that all the missionaries are killed.

The civilized Indians exceeded their savage brethren in atrocities. Mr. Fletcher, an interpreter, who has spent most of his life among the Indians, volunteered to go alone, trusting to his knowledge of the Indians, and by a disguise, escape detection. He dressed in painted savage style. He arrived at the upper agency in the night time. The place was literally the habitation of death. He visited all the houses, and saw the former occupants lying dead, some on door steps, some inside, others scattered in yards. He went to the house of Hon. J. R. Brown—recognized every member of his family, eighteen in all, murdered.

He visited Bevar Creek, found fifty families killed. He went to every house and recognized the bodies of nearly all former inhabitants. Among those recognized at Agency were N. Givens and family, Mr. Galbraith and children, Dr. Wakefield and family, John and Edward Magner, and two missionaries, Rev. Dr. Williamson and Rev. Mr. Riggs.

Ex-Governor Sibley, now marching to the relief of Fort Ridgely, reports the Sioux bands united in carrying out a concerted and desperate scheme, and says he will only be too happy to find the powerful upper bands of Yanktons and other Indians not united with them.

Mr. Frenier, the disguised interpreter, writing to Governor Ramsey, from Henderson, 21st, says he left Fort Ridgeley at 5 o'clock in the forenoon. There were then 2,000 Indians around Fort Ridgeley, and the wooden buildings were burning. He thinks other tribes are joining the Sioux, and present a formidable array.

A reliable letter, dated Glencoe, 21st, says the injury done by the stampede of the settlers is immense. Another such a scene of woe can hardly be found in the south, as in McLeod, Meeker and the northern part of Sibley and other counties.

In St. Paul and the adjoining country all the available horses are being gathered up. All sorts of weapons will be used by willing hands for the immediate and summary punishment of these audacious and rascally Indians.

A private letter received by E. DeWitt Robinson, general ticket agent of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, dated "St. Paul, August 20th," says:

"There is great excitement here just now. The Indians are burning and murdering everything up the upper Minnesota river. This afternoon, as I now write, over thirty poor women and children are landing on the levee from Mankato, New Ulm and other towns. The Sioux at Yellow Medicine murdered thirty-eight soldiers of the 5th Minnesota Regiment, left there to guard the Yellow Medicine Agency.

"A courier has just come to the governor, asking for more men to be sent against the Indians. It seems to be the general opinion of the best informed of our citizens that it must have originated with the cursed secesh of Missouri. Five companies of the 6th regiment have left for the seat of war, but what can infantry do against mounted Indians? Mr. Galbraith, one of the Indian agents, says there are now under arms over 10,000 Sioux, besides other tribes from the Northern Missouri. God only knows where this thing will end."

[From the St. Paul Pioneer, Aug. 20.]

The city was considerably excited yesterday and last evening by reports of murders committed by the Indians in Meeker county, and at the agency on the Mississippi river. We have diligently traced these reports, and give the following as the substance of everything that has come in a reliable form up to a late hour:

MURDERS IN MEEKER COUNTY.

The first news of the Indian Raid was brought to the governor by Mr. George C Whitcomb, who resides at Greenleaf, Meeker county, about thirty-five miles from Hutchinson. Mr. Whitcomb is the county treasurer, and well known as a gentleman of truth.

He states that about one o'clock on Sunday last, seven or eight Indians came to the house of Mr. Robinson Jones, in the town of Acton, thirty miles northwest of Forest City. Mr. Jones soon discovered that their disposition was anything but friendly, and fearing, for the safety of his family, he locked the doors of his house, and with his wife went to the house of Mr. Howard Baker, about a mile distant, and was followed by the Indians.

The Sioux, on arriving at the door of Mr. Baker's house, proposed to the inmates to go out a short distance and shoot at a mark. An assent was given to the proposition, and the Indians led the way. When they were a short distance from the house, a signal was given, and the Indians turned and fired upon Mr. Robinson Jones, who was just outside of the door. Howard Baker, Mrs. Jones, and a Mr. Webster, who were inside the door fell mortally wounded. The Indian who fired at Mr. Jones missed, and fired again, the second shot taking effect. Mr. Baker told his wife, who was unhurt, to go down cellar with her child. She started to go, but when at the head of the stairs she fell down, and was insensible for some time. When she revived the Indians were gone. She got a pillow and put under her husband's head, who was still alive. He directed her to leave him and go to neighbor's about a mile distant, and give the alarm, which she did.

The people turned out and went to Baker's house and found four person's dead—Mr. and Mrs. Jones, Howard Baker and Mr. Webster. The child of Mrs. Baker was found in the house unhurt. It was an infant, only two years old.

When Mr. Jones locked up his house to go to Mr. Baker's he left a young girl, an adopted child, and the neighbors found on going to Jone's house, that the Indians had returned and murdered her.

Mr. Whitcomb, who gives us these particulars, was engaged raising a company for one of our new regiments, and was at Forest City. He sent men out to the scene of murders, who returned and verified the statements we have given. The settlers were rushing to Forest City in great numbers, but nobody had seen any other bands of Indians than those who committed the murders, and it is not known that any others were in the neighborhood.

MURDERS AT THE AGENCY—A COMPANY FROM FORT RIDGELY BADLY CUT UP.

Gov. Ramsay received yesterday afternoon the following dispatches from Lieutenants Gere and Culver, of the 5th regiment, stationed at Fort Ridgeley:

HEADQUARTERS FORT RILEY,
August 18—8 p. m.

Commanding Officers at Fort Snelling:

Captain Marsh left this post at 10½ this morning to prevent Indian depredations at the lower agency. Some of the men have returned. I learn from them that Capt. Marsh is killed, and only thirteen of his company are remaining.

The Indians are killing the settlers and plundering the country. Send reinforcements without delay. Respectfully.

THOMAS P. GERE,
2d Lieut. Co. B, 5th Reg't Minn. Vols.

P. S.—Please hand this to Governor Ramsey.

ST. PETER, August 19—4 p. m.

GOVERNOR: A second dispatch has arrived from the fort. Captain Marsh, on hearing of the fight at Red Wood, went with fifty of our company. Only thirteen came back. The captain was wounded and drowned.

The messenger is at the door, and I close. I leave in half an hour for the fort with fifty armed men.

N. K. CULVER,
1st Lieut. 5th Minn. Vols.

P. S.—500 men are needed.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

On Friday morning, Major Galbraith left the Agency, with W. H. Shelly, Esq., and about fifty men, volunteers, for Fort Snelling, to be mustered into the service of the United States. On Monday afternoon they arrived at St. Peter, and were overtaken by Mr. Dickinson, a messenger from Red Wood, who informed Major Galbraith that the Indians had commenced an attack on the people of Red Wood on Monday morning, at 6 o'clock, and that when he left six men had been shot. Their names were James W. Linde, formerly State Senator; John Lamb, teamster; —— Wagoner, the farmer; and three Germans whose names were not given. Mr. Dickinson brought one of the wounded Germans to Fort Ridgely, twelve miles distant, and Dr. Muller pronounced him mortally wounded. When Mr. Dickinson got across the river from Red Wood, he saw the Indians firing into the trader's stores, and other buildings. About forty men fired into Merrick's store at once.

Mr. Dickinson estimated the number of Indians engaged in the firing at about 150.

Major Galbraith, when he learned what had taken place, turned back from St. Peter, and with his men started for Redwood, and Mr. Shelly came down with the dispatches of Lieuts. Culver and Gere. When Major Galbraith left the Agency, everything was quiet. The Indians had received their annuity goods, and had all disappeared, apparently satisfied with the promise of the major to send for them as soon as the money arrived to pay off their annuities. It is thought that the Indians were induced to commit these outrages by Indians from Missouri, and secession traders from that State. Mrs. Galbraith and children, as well as the families of the employers, are at the Yellow Medicine Agency.

Captain Nelson Roberts, who returned last evening from New Ulm, reports that the people were packing up in that town and all along the frontier, and leaving for St. Peter. Captain Marsh's company were fired upon at the ferry, opposite Red Wood, and it was reported by those who escaped that thirty-seven were killed and wounded. Captain Marsh was reported killed, but these reports had not been confirmed. Capt. N. Roberts started for New Ulm, with teams for Red Wood, and a short distance out met his brother Louis, coming down from the agency. The teamsters say they saw one man shot down in a field and another in the road, between Red Wood and New Ulm. Great fears are felt for the upper and lower agency. George Gleason and Dr. Humphrey were at Red Wood when Mr. Roberts left. The messengers, with money to pay off the Indians, were at Fort Ridgely.

MEASURES TAKEN FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE FRONTIER.

As soon as the news of the Indian troubles reached the city, Gov. Ramsey went to Fort Snelling, and orders were given for four companies to be ready to start at once for the scene of the disturbances. The command of the expedition was given to ex-Gov. Sibley. The whole matter was confided to his discretion, and, from his knowledge of the country and of Indian character, there can be little doubt of his success in preventing further outrages. We doubt, however, whether he will be able to find a single Indian when he arrives at the reservation. If he had one or two companies of cavalry they might possibly be overtaken. The miscreants deserve such a measure of vengeance as they have never yet received, and we hope it will be administered in the style of Gen. Harney if they are ever caught.

TROOPS SENT TO SUPPRESS THE DIFFICULTIES.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS STATE OF MINNESOTA,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ST. PAUL, Minn., August 19, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 19.—In view of the reported Indian difficulties in the counties of Meeker, Brown and Renville, calling for the immediate interference of the government, Colonel Henry H. Sibley is hereby directed to take charge of a military expedition for their prompt suppression, and to restore the peace and quiet of these settlements.

1. Colonel Smith, commanding the place of general rendezvous at Fort Snelling, will forthwith detail four companies of his command, to be placed under charge of Colonel Sibley.

2. Colonel Sibley will proceed without delay with said four companies to our frontier, and will collect in addition on the way such forces of mounted infantry as he may deem advisable.

3. Colonel Sibley is hereby authorized to provide all necessary subsistence and transportation for the troops under his command.

4. Captain Webb will act as adjutant to Colonel Sibley.

5. Mr. Mills is hereby appointed quartermaster for this expedition.

By order of the commander-in-chief,
OSCAR MALMBROS, Adjutant General.

LINCOLN'S REPLY TO GREELEY.

Correspondence Between President Lincoln and Horace Greeley.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON,
August 22, 1862.

To Hon. Horace Greeley:

DEAR SIR:—I have just read yours of the 19th inst., addressed to myself through the New York *Tribune*. If there be in it any statements or assumptions of fact which I may know to be erroneous, I do not now and here contradict them. If there be any inferences which I may believe to be falsely drawn, I do not now and here, argue against them. If there be perceptible in it an important and dictatorial tone, I waive it in deference to an old friend whose heart I have always supposed to be right. As to the policy I seem to be pursuing, as you say, I have not meant to leave any one in doubt. I would save the Union. I would save it in the shortest way under the constitution. The sooner the national authority can be restored the sooner the Union will be the Union as it was. If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time save slavery, I do not agree with them. If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time destroy slavery, I do not agree with them. My paramount object is to save the Union, and not either to save or destroy slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing any slaves I would do it, and if I could save it by freeing all the slaves I would do it, and if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone, I would also do that. What I do about slavery and the colored race, I do because I believe it helps to save this Union, and what I forbear I forbear because I don't believe it would help to save the Union. I shall do less whenever I shall believe what I am doing hurts the cause, and I shall do more whenever I believe doing more will help the cause. I shall try to correct errors when shown to be errors, and I shall adopt new views so fast as they shall appear to be true views. I have here stated my purpose according to my view of official duty, and I intend no modification of my oft-expressed personal wish that all men, everywhere, could be free.

Yours, A. LINCOLN.

From Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 22.—Gen. Wright left for Louisville, temporarily, this evening. He will return on Sunday morning and assume command of the new department of the Ohio, which embraces Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan and Kentucky, east of the Tennessee River. Cumberland Gap, and all troops in that vicinity, are not included. Cincinnati will be the headquarters.

The staff of Gen. Wright is composed as follows: Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Major N. H. McLean; Assistant do., Capt. C. W. Foster; Quartermaster, Capt. H. P. Goodrich; Surgeon, Major F. M. Heisten; Aids-de-Camp, Capt. J. M. Rice, Lieut. T. L. Hayden and H. W. Hubbell, Jr. Other appointments are deferred. Gen. Wright will appoint none above the rank of major, and only a sufficient number to transact business.

He discredits an immediate invasion of Kentucky by large bodies of rebel troops, but apprehends that Stonewall Jackson is marching on East Tennessee, where the confederates are massing a large army.

Gen. Morgan, at Cumberland Gap, is entirely secure, and has been reinforced.

The excitement in Kentucky is subsiding.

Col. Metcalf and his command of 2,000 men are reported by Prof. Drury, of the 18th Kentucky regiment, to be surrounded by guerillas, twenty miles from Richmond, Ky., on the London road. Fears are entertained of their capture.

Troops continue to pour over the border. Indiana has sent 14,500; Ohio 5,500, and Kentucky 4,700.

Recruiting is brisk to-day. The regiments are nearly all full.

Humphrey Marshall is retreating up the Big Sandy.

Gen. Cox's position above Gauley is regarded as hazardous.

Arrests for discouraging enlistments are numerous.

Two hundred deserters from different regiments were sent forward under guard to-day.

Archbishop Purcell arrived from Rome this evening, and in a speech at the Cathedral, called on Catholics to enlist promptly to put down the rebellion and close the war. His reception was an immense one.

RUSSELLVILLE, KY., August 21.—All that is known here of the capture of Clarksville, is, that Col. Mason surrendered his whole command to a guerilla force under A. R. Johnson, Woodward and Garth. The most reliable reports represent Mason's force at 200, and that of the rebels at from 400 to 800. Not a gun was fired. Mason and his men were paroled and went down the river.

LATER.—Further information from Clarksville shows the surrender the most disgraceful and cowardly of the war. The paroled prisoners were allowed to carry off their horses and side-arms. The surrender was made to an inferior force of rebel cavalry. Mason and Woodward made speeches complimenting each other.

NASHVILLE, August 21.—Yesterday noon Capt. Atkinson of the 50th Indiana, with twenty men, in a stockade at Edgeville Junction, was attacked by 1,000 guerillas. He repulsed them three times, killing Morgan's adjutant and seven privates, and wounding eighteen others, and finally, after three hours' fighting, drove them off.

Col. Mason of the 71st Ohio (the same regiment denounced by Gen. Sherman for cowardice at the battle of Shiloh) with 200 men and two cannon, in strong intrenchments at Clarksville, surrendered without resistance to the same number of guerillas. The guerillas were aided by rebels who had taken the oath of allegiance. A large amount of United States property was seized.

One hundred soldiers were captured by guerillas at Manskow Creek, near Edgefield, and the bridge burned.

Gen. Nelson left Nashville for Louisville this morning.

Lieut. Col. Heffren of Indiana, has been arrested for violating orders.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

Gen. McClellan Joins Gen. Pope on the Rappahannock.

LARGE REBEL FORCE ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE RIVER.

SKIRMISHING ALONG THE LINES.

The Enemy's Advance Repulsed.

NEW YORK, August 23.—The Philadelphia *Press* says Gen. Pope has fallen back across the Rappahannock and made that stream his line of defense. The enemy is in great force on the south bank, and had made several ineffectual efforts to cross and turn our right flank, at the same time making demonstrations on our centre. Such disposition of our army has been made that there need be no fears of further retreat.

Gen. McClellan has arrived with a large portion of his army, and it is believed has assumed command of both armies.

Fighting of a desultory character has been going on for several days, and the enemy has no doubt been repulsed at all points by our batteries, though not without some loss of artillerymen and horses.

During Thursday heavy firing was heard on the extreme left, and it was believed that Gen. Reno repulsed the rebels.

Gen. Pope is praised for great skill and activity in strengthening all weak points. It is said he has had no rest for seventy-two hours.

All our advices seem to indicate our success at all points.

NEW YORK, August 23.—The sensation Baltimore correspondent of the *Herald* gives a story that Jackson is marching to Winchester with 100,000 men, while Lee, with 150,000, is to attack Pope's army. Jackson is then to turn to Leesburg and cross the Potomac into Maryland, and march on Washington.

A special to the *Post*, dated Washington, 23d, says:

The bounties to be paid by the government to the new volunteers already amount to $74,000,000. The payments are made as rapidly as possible, the treasury department suspending all other payments for the time, in order to expedite the work.

NEW YORK, August 23.—The *Post* says that letters received in this city state that a considerable part of the army which still remained in Western Virginia, would arrive in Washington to-day, under Gen. Cox. It is also rumored that western troops are pouring into Virginia by way of Harper's Ferry.

The 11th New York, 35th Massachusetts and 18th Connecticut passed through to-day, for Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—A number of newspaper correspondents arrived here yesterday from the army of Virginia. Their departure thence was involuntary.

Commander Wm. D. Porter, the destroyer of the Arkansas, has been made a commodore.

It is not known by any of Gen. McClellan's friends here that he intends, as reported, to retire from active service in the field.

There is no unusual excitement in Washington. The city is as quiet as it has been at any period within six months.

PHILADELPHIA, August 23.—Private intelligence received in this city confirms the news of the junction of our armies. It also anounces the death of Col. Coulter, of the 11th Pennsylvania regiment, on the battle field.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—A special dispatch to the *World* says: There is little reason to doubt the junction of the army of the Potomac with the army of Virginia. Though no official announcement of the fact has been made, private letters have been received which state that the union has been made, and there is now little cause for anxiety in regard to the military prospects in Virginia. The movement was an extremely hazardous one, and its successful completion reflects the highest credit on Gen. Halleck, who planned, and Gen. McClellan, who executed it.

A Washington dispatch to the New York *Tribune* says:

"Baltimoreans say that since the order for drafting, over 5,000 citizens of Maryland, between the ages of 18 and 45, have left that State for the South and Canada, and that the exodus is still going on at the rate of from 300 to 500 daily."

"Our Yorktown letter says that when Gens. Halleck, Burnside, McClellan and chief commanders were in council at Harrison's Landing, Gen. Burnside proposed to bring up his force, make of the united arms three columns of 35,000 each, and march directly upon Richmond. Burnside was supported by Sumner and one other chief, and McClellan acquiesced, but the plan was vetoed."

The *Herald* has Richmond papers of the 18th and 19th. The Richmond *Examiner* of the 18th thinks that a great battle was impending between the rebel army on the Rapidan and Gen. Pope's forces at such time when their generals were ready, and not before, and that the battle field would be in the vicinity of Culpepper Court House.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 21.—Williamsburg was evacuated by the Union troops at four o'clock p. m. yesterday. The rear guard was under command of Major Stetson, and consisted of five companies of the 5th Pennsylvania. It is reported that Williamsburg was burned last night but it needs confirmation.

WASHINGTON, August 22.—The president has authorized Gov. Stanly to order the election of representatives in Congress for the 1st and 2d districts in North Carolina.

The army examination board continues in session. Their business is to inquire into the physical competency of officers, either from age or casualties received in the public service. Among the cases disposed of are those of Majors Lymington and Naumon, who, it is ascertained are still efficient in the discharge of their respective duties.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, August 23, 1862.

The guerillas are again threatening Southeast Missouri. They have been quiet for some weeks. The State militia have been reinforced at several points.

The paroled prisoners at Benton Barracks created considerable excitement day before yesterday by refusing to go on guard duty, construing the same as a violation of their parole, although Gen. Halleck had expressly decided against them. The provost guard, with loaded muskets came out and arrested the refractory men. They promised to do guard duty hereafter and yesterday were released. The 3d Minnesota were the principal parties to this affair. They ought to be sent home to put down the Indian war in Minnesota.

The banks and insurance companies have subscribed nearly $100,000 for the soldiers' families, though a majority of them are controlled by secessionists. The State Bank, though strictly a secession institution, gave $5,000.

Yesterday Lieut. Wm. Valleau, of the 31st Missouri, while returning to Potosi on foot, was attacked by two butternuts. He received one wound in the arm, but killed one of his assailants and the other fled. The horse and saddlebags of the man who was killed were brought to this city to-day.

Gov. Gamble's war speech has quieted all talk about a military governorship at present.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 22.—The committee appointed to receive subscriptions from the banks and insurance companies for the support of the families of volunteers are at work to-day. The State Bank gave $5,000, the Merchants' Bank $3,000, and other banks and insurance companies gave $1,000 to $3,000 each.

Gen. Blunt and Col. Warren have pursued the rebels to the Osage, and are still in pursuit.

A poor woman named Elizabeth Ramsay has arrived from Washington county, Ark. She walked all the way to Rolla, and endured severe hardships. Her two brothers, with whom she lived, were pressed into the rebel service. She goes to find an uncle in Chicago.

Adjutant General Thomas has arrived from Washington.

Twenty-eight prisoners, captured by Major Rogers, in North Missouri, are on their way to the city.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Aug. 22.—Col. Wright, of the federal forces, passed Carthage yesterday, in hot pursuit of the guerillas of Coffee, Hayes and Quantrill. On Wednesday he attacked the rebel rear guard, killing twelve, and capturing thirty-one horses. Quite a number of guns, horses, and other property had fallen into their hands. The Kansas troops, under Gen. Blunt, were only a few miles behind, pushing on rapidly. A number of horses and a quantity of camp equipage were found at the Osage, where the rebels crossed.

All the bad characters in Western Missouri are joining Coffee, which will drain that section of a dangerous element.

The pursuit will not be relaxed until the rebels are driven from the State.

Politics in Ohio.

NEWARK, Ohio, August 22.—The Union convention for the 13th Congressional district was held here to-day; Dr. Ramsey, of Muskingum, chairman. Gen. Geo. B. Wright was nominated on the third ballot. The meeting was very harmonious.

THE VERY LATEST NEWS.

MONDAY, 3 O'CLOCK A. M.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

NEW REGIMENTS ORGANIZING IN ILLINOIS.

Numbers of Colonels, so far as Designated, from 72d to 116th.

IMPORTANT ORDER FROM GOV. YATES.

50,000 Volunteers Enrolled in Illinois in Thirty-Eight Days.

15,000 More Wanted to Fill the Old Regiments.

TIME EXTENDED TO THE FIRST OF SEPTEMBER.

Ppoparations for Drafting.

SPRINGFIELD, August 24, 1862.

I give the following list of regiments now organizing in the State, with their colonels, so far as I can obtain them:

72d—"Board of Trade"—Col. F. A. Starring, Chicago; ordered to Cairo.
73d—Col. Jaquess, Springfield.
74th—Organized at Rockford—Col. Jason Marsh.
75th—Organized at Dixon.
76th—Organized at Kankakee—Col. Mack; ordered to Cairo.
77th—Organized at Peoria—Col. Ballover.
78th—Organized at Quincy—Col. W. H. Bennison.
79th—Organized at Mattoon.
80th—Organized at Centralia—Col. Thos. G. Allen.
81st—Organized at Anna.
82d—Col. Hecker.
83d—Col. Harding; ordered to Cairo.
84th—Col. L. H. Waters.
85th—Col. R. S. Moore.
86th—Col. David D. Irons.
87th—Col. John E. Whiting.
88th—The "Board of Trade," Chicago, 2d regiment.
89th—Railroad Regiment, Chicago.
90th—Irish Legion, Chicago.
91st—Col. H. M. Day.
92d—Stephenson and Ogle.
93d——
94th—McLean county regiment, Col. W. W. Orme.
95th—McHenry and Boone, Col. Church; to St. Louis.
96th—Jo Daviess and Lake county.
97th—Col. F. S. Rutherford.
98th—Col. John J. Funkhouser.
99th—Pike county, to St. Louis.
100th—Will county.
101st—Morgan county.
102d—Morgan county, Col. Wm. McMurtry.
103d—Fulton county.
104th—LaSalle.
105th—DuPage and DeKalb.
106th—Kane county.
107th—DeWitt county, Col. Thos. Snell.
108th—Col. Warner, at Peoria.
109th—Union county, Col. Nimmos.
110th—Casey and Crawford's regiment, Marion county.
111th—Marshall and Martin's regiment, Marion county.
112th—Henderson.
113th—Second Kankakee.
114th—Sangamon county.
115th—Col. Jessee H. Moore Camp Butler.
116th—Col. Nathan W. Tupper.

The governor has just received a dispatch stating that some 500 guerillas had attacked and occupied Lagrange, Mo., some nine miles above Quincy on the Mississippi.

He immediately telegraphed to the commanding officer at Quincy, to send a force from his command and re-occupy the place. Our not having a force of cavalry in the State will prevent our being able to pursue and chastise the rebels. The rebels killed two persons and wounded others. The vicinity of this large force to our Western border demonstrates the necessity of the Governor's plan of providing perma nent camps, which I forwarded you yesterday.

Adjutant General Fuller will be in Chicago to-day to see about the organization and numbering of Col. Snowhook's regiment, and of the Irish Legion, and for other purposes.

There is some alarm along the border of the State, in the vicinity of Quincy, on account of this raid.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS STATE OF ILLINOIS,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
SPRINGFIELD, August 23, 1862.

General Militia Order No. 1.

The commander-in-chief has the pleasure and takes great pride in announcing that returns to the adjutant general's office clearly show that the patriotic and loyal people of the State have responded to his call for more volunteers with a promptness worthy of commendation and a willingness beyond all praise. On the 16th of July last, under authority of the secretary of war nine regiments of infantry were called for. The organization of these regiments was immediately commenced. On the 8th inst., the secretary of war announced the total quota under both calls of the president, after crediting the State with what she had heretofore furnished in excess of her proportion, to be 35,320. As soon as the people of the State knew what their quota was they requested the privilege of filling it by three years volunteers, and on the 9th inst., the request was granted, and they were required to fill it by the 15th inst., to avoid the draft, and returns show that on the 10th inst., 30,000 were enrolled. On the 14th instant the secretary of war announced, that in addition to the 35,320 required, an additional force of 34,719 would be required to fill our old regiments. An extension of seven days having been given, with solicitation on the part of the State, upwards of 15,000 more have been added, making, on the 22d instant, a grand total of at least 50,000 men, who have volunteered in defense of their country in this State in thirty-eight days. Notwithstanding all this, however, our old regiments must be filled up, and unless they shall be filled by volunteer enlistments by the 1st of next month, the State may be liable to a draft to make up any deficiency. To provide against such contingency, therefore, it is

Ordered, That the entire militia force of the State be immediately enrolled. As several of the counties have failed to return an enrollment, as provided by law, and as the enrollment of several others is imperfect, an enrolling officer will be immediately appointed for each county, whose duty it will be to prepare with the least possible delay a correct list of all able bodied male citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, within their respective counties; also one commissioner in each county, whose duty will be to superintend the drafting and hear and determine the excuses of persons claiming to be exempt from military duty; also one surgeon in each county, whose duty it will be to certify to said commissioner such permanent disability as renders persons claiming to be exempt and unfit for duty. Instructions and blanks will be forwarded to these officers, and a prompt and vigorous discharge of their respective duties is confidently expected.

RICHARD YATES, Commander-in-Chief.
ALLEN C. FULLER, Adjutant General.

From Aspinwall.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—The steamer Ariel has arrived from Aspinwall, 16th. She has $1,083,000 in treasure. She spoke the gunboat Penguin, which stated that she had chased a rebel steamer, supposed to be the Ovieto, on the Little Bahamas. Also chased another and was now cruising to cut them off.

The government of Brazil has decided that after three years the Amazon and its tributaries shall be open to the commerce of all nations.

A battle was daily expected between the contending forces in Panama.

FROM CAIRO AND MEMPHIS.

TERRIBLE DISASTER ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Loss of the Passenger Steamer Acacia.

SEVENTY-FIVE PERSONS DROWNED.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MEMPHIS, August 22, via CAIRO, 23, 1862.

On Wednesday the steamer Acacia, Captain Malvern, left here for Helena with about 150 passengers, some soldiers and many ladies—at 12at night she changed pilots. The night was not dark, but star-light and at half past 1 Thursday morning sixty miles below here, as the steamer was passing Grand Cut Off, she struck a snag which ripped open her hull. The water rushed in, and in five minutes she keeled over and capsized. The raised part of the hurricane deck separated and the hull glided out and sunk in deep water. Nearly every tenant of the cabin was asleep. Those on the hurricane deck heard the cries of those they could not aid. All were struggling in the water near the spot where the capsized steamer was swallowed up. It is estimated that seventy-five persons perished, including all the women excepting one, and a colored chambermaid. Five women were known to have been carried down. The captain, clerk, and crew, excepting some deck hands, got safely to land. The pilot, retiring just before the accident, was awakened and slid along the deck until his coat sleeve caught to a guy, and he got upon the hurricane deck, where others had crowded before him. Some seized floating boxes and bales, and got ashore at Kent's Landing, where they were cared for. Soon after the occurrence the United States dispatch boat, W. H. Brown, came up, picked up all the survivors, and took them to Helena. The steamer Conway also took some from the hurricane deck. Seventy-five or eighty are supposed to be lost. The Acacia was known as the old W. H. Langley, a White River boat, and was captured here when the city was taken by the federals.

Among those supposed to have been on board was Col. John Belser, aid-de-camp to Governor Yates and Illinois soldiers' agent, and also agent of the associated press at Memphis. Whether he is among the saved or not is at present unknown. The only names of persons known to have been rescued are the following, who united in a card of thanks to the officers of the steamer Conway: John Brown, John Carson, Charles Ross, John Siven, John G. Huer, Byron Lears, A. Lewee, E. Ringler, S. Wood, T. Heidelberger, J. R. Smith, 8th Indiana; Robert A. Brown, 8th Indiana; William Stegermier, John Burgess and W. H. A. Ashwell. The above are certified to E. Ringer, assistant surgeon 58th Ohio regiment. Many citizens of Memphis and soldiers are known to have been on board, and the utmost anxiety prevails to learn the particulars, which will be telegraphed to you as soon as obtained.

The *Evening Bulletin* has the following Southern news: The Jackson *Mississippian* of the 18th has a dispatch from Bayou Sara, stating that the gunboat Sumter ran aground opposite that place. The military authorities of the place demanded her surrender, when the commander put all his crew and stores on transports and blew her up.

The confederate Congress is in extraordinary session at Richmond. A proposition had been offered to amend the conscription act so as to require every person over eighteen and under forty-five, to go into the army. It is thought the amendment will be adopted without a dissenting voice.

Jeff. Thompson has gone to Arkansas, in charge of an ammunition train. The train crossed the Mississippi at Conves. Jeff. had a few men with him. The capture of their boats on the river deprived the confederates of the opportunity to send over many troops. Indeed, our informant states that few, if any, got over. Jeff. Thompson is represented to have lost caste with the confederates and left for Arkansas in bad odor.

Jackson's and another regiment of cavalry was at Coldwater at last accounts. The force there numbers some 3,000. The town of Hernando was surrounded by Taylor's cavalry on the 25th, and every man, no matter where he belonged, over eighteen and under thirty-five, impressed under the conscription act. There was a large number of Memphians taken. Only two men in the town escaped conscription.

Gen. Price's army, no one about Grenada seems to know anything about. His whereabouts are not known. Bragg, with his army, was at Chattanooga four or five days ago. This is reported as certain.

Col. W. S. Hillyer leaves this afternoon for St. Louis, en route for Corinth, where, as provost marshal of the district, his headquarters have been established by Gen. Grant. Provost Marshal Hillyer has made a host of friends here during his brief stay, who deeply regret the necessity of changing his office from Memphis.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, August 24, 1862.

We have reliable information from Mound City, this morning, that a band of guerillas crossed the river last night and attacked the house of a Union man, and threatened to hang him. This was about 1 o'clock Sunday morning, and four miles above that place.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, August 23, 1862.

Information just received by telegraph from Smithland, states that the force to which Col. Mason of the 71st Ohio (the regiment disgraced at Shiloh) surrendered Clarksville, did not exceed 200 cavalry, assisted by citizens in that vicinity, armed with shot-guns, and entirely destitute of artillery. Their whole force did not exceed 400. One hundred stayed in Hopkinsville Thursday night. They had two wagons and the arms taken from our forces at Clarksville. The enemy are now recruiting, and say they intend to hold Clarksville. The prisoners paroled arrived here yesterday, and were treated with the contempt that cowards deserve.

An order has recently been issued forbidding the travel of civilians on the Mobile and Ohio railroad.

Major Bigney, telegraphs from Smithland that Hopkinsville, Kentucky, was taken yesterday by the rebel Johnson, who with 400 men was moving upon Smithland. The force at the latter place are considered amply sufficient to repel the threatened attack.

Military Matters in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 24.—Col. Carrington, U. S. mustering officer for Indiana, has authorized and extended recruiting for the twelve new regiments already started, until the 1st of September, with advance pay and bounty.

The secretary of war notifies the authorities here that 22,000 men are required to fill the old Indiana regiments now in the field, and that volunteers, with advance pay and bounty, will be received for these regiments until the 1st of September, at which time a special draft will be ordered for the deficiency. After filling the regiments now started the draft will have to be for about 30,000 men in Indiana, including the men to fill up the old regiments.

About 3,000 of the rebel prisoners confined in Camp Morton left yesterday and to-day, by special trains for Cairo. They will be sent to Vicksburg to be exchanged. Between 400 and 500 Tennesseeans and a few Kentuckians took the oath of allegiance to the United States, and were released and sent home.

Slaves of Kentucky Rebels Impressed into the Federal Service.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 24.—A special to the *Commercial*, from Lexington, Kentucky, says: An order was issued on Saturday to impress 1,200 slaves to repair the road between Lexington and Cumberland Gap. The impressment to be made in Fayette and Madison counties, loyal owners to be paid laborers' wages, and rebels referred to the department at Washington for settlement. It has not been found necessary to take loyalists' negroes. The rebels are in great distress, many of their negroes being taken while working in hempfields. Loyalists commend the measure as just and wise. Other roads in different parts of the State will be repaired by impressing negroes in other counties.

Cassius M. Clay is here and will be assigned to a command in a few days by Gen. Wallace, commander of this (Lexington) post.

Congressional Nomination.

OMAHA, Aug. 22.—The Republican convention nominated S. G. Daly for Congress, this afternoon.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24, 1862.

The president, it is stated, had been contemplating for some time making some such public statement of his policy as that embodied in his letter to Greeley. Some days before Greeley's letter was published the president read to a friend a rough draft of what now appears in the form of his reply to Greeley, and asked his advice about publishing it. So novel a thing as a newspaper correspondence between the president and an editor excites considerable comment. Mr. Lincoln does so many original and singular things that everybody has ceased to be surprised at him, and hence the violation of precedent in this matter does not provoke so much remark as might be expected. The *National Intelligencer*, in publishing the letter, attempts to read Greeley a lesson on good manners, by suggesting that if he replies, he should do it in good temper.

Foreign news becomes more favorable. It is said at the state department that our foreign affairs have never been in so safe a situation since the outbreak of the rebellion as now. The possibility of Italian complications is regarded as certain to ensure to our benefit, and the fact that 600,000 more troops are beginning to come in is producing the most favorable impression of our resources, and of the expediency of letting us alone.

The arms question begins to assume importance.

Gen. Cox is in town from the Kanawha Valley, having executed a masterly movement. The Kanawha country is not left exposed by any means.

Gen. Bohlen of Pennsylvania was killed, and Capt. Goulding of Ohio taken prisoner, and Capt. Buell of Ohio killed in the recent skirmishes in Virginia.

There has been a hitch in the Ohio tax appointments, owing to a doubt as to the residence of one or two of the appointees. The list will now, however, be speedily announced. It is stated that Col. Rodney Mason has been cashiered for his cowardly conduct in surrendering Clarksville.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

No further Fighting on the Rappahannock.

CAMP NEAR RAPPAHANNOCK STATION, VA., Aug. 21.—All is quiet in front. Last evening a report came in of the approach of the enemy in the direction of the ford, two miles above here. Hall's battery and three infantry regiments went there, but found no enemy.

A slight cavalry skirmish took place yesterday. We had three men wounded and five taken prisoners. The Harris light cavalry also lost some men.

Earthworks have been thrown up and bridges constructed to enable our batteries to cross the river, if necessary.

One of our men who was captured and got away reports the rebel officers and men miserably clad.

The 1st New Jersey were surrounded and half of them reported captured by the rebels.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamship Kangaroo.

CAPE RACE, August 23.—The steamship Kangaroo from Liverpool 13th, *via* Queenstown 14th, was boarded off this point this evening. Her dates are one day later.

The steamship City of Washington from New York arrived at Queenstown on the 13th inst.

The federal gunboat Tuscarora had suddenly left Queenstown owing to orders from the customs officials.

Garibaldi's movements were in *statu quo*.

The Crown Princess of Prussia has been delivered of another child.

Breadstuffs were quiet and steady. On Thursday provisions were inactive.

Consols 93¼.

The quotations per Teutonia were incorrect. The price on Thursday was 93¼@93⅜. Illinois Central shares 57@58 discount; Erie 28½@29½.

FRANCE.—The choicest men and officers of the Versailles artillery are under orders for Mexico. A division of gunboats for Mexico was being armed.

Harvest accounts in France were very favorable.

It was reported that the French had repulsed several attacks in Mexico.

ENGLAND.—The marriage of the Prince of Wales will take place next year, but no positive arrangement has been made. The Princess Alexandria of Denmark is probably the intended bride.

Distress in the cotton districts is increasing.

Agents are now in England desiring contracts in behalf of the federal government for a supply of arms, &c. Contracts are proposed with a clause that they shall be void in case of a war with England.

CAPE RACE, August 22.—Another correspondence between Earl Russell and Minister Adams is published.

The *Times* editorially endorses Roebuck's late speech as far as his lecture to the North is concerned, but totally dissented from his arguments favoring mediation, which it considers would do more harm than good.

The *Daily News* bitterly reviews Roebuck's speech, and says his course is the lowest depth of degradation; but happily his opinions have long ceased to have any value. The article concludes with complimenting the American government for its friendly and straightforward dealings with England.

The St. Petersburg *Journal* reiterates the desire of the Russian government to see the conflict ended by an honorable compromise to reunite and remain brothers.

Many cotton mills in Lancashire have stopped.

The *Times* speaking of the probable demands of British subjects for protection against conscription in America, says:

It is impossible to extend protection to myriads who may want it momentarily.

LATEST COMMERCIAL ADVICES—LIVERPOOL, Aug. 14.—Breadstuffs quiet but steady. Consols—money 93¼; Illinois Central shares 51@50 discount; Erie 28¼@29. Corn upward tendency, mixed yellow 29s. 6d.

From New Orleans—Slidell's Property Confiscated.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—The steamers Black stone and Creole have arrived from New Orleans the 15th.

All the property of John Slidell has been confiscated by Gen. Butler.

Another order commands the turning over to the United States of all arms in New Orleans. The French consul asked that French citizens might retain theirs for fear of servile insurrection. Butler replied that protection would be given by the United States in such case, and insisted that all arms, of whites or blacks, should be under his control.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 23.—The steamer Cumbria, from New Orleans, 15th, has put in here. She brings the mails. A strong petition from the city of New Orleans to the United States government is circulated, requesting Gen. Butler to be retained in command of that city.

A Federal force Defeated by Morgan, and 300 taken Prisoners.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 23.—Maj. Genls. Nelson and Wright, and Brig. Genls. Jackson, Mason, and Cruft, arrived here this morning.

Yesterday, near Gallatin, Gen. R. W. Johnson of Kentukey, with 800 men, comprising a part of the 2d Indiana, Wyncoop's Pennsylvania, and the 6th Kentucky cavalry, under Col. Haggard, attacked 1,700 cavalry under Morgan, near Gallatin, and were defeated with a loss of 300 prisoners, the remaining 500 escaped and went to Nashville.

Col. McCook was not in the fight.

No telegraphic communication south of Russelville, Kentucky, since five o'clock Thursday afternoon.

From Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 22.—Official dispatches have been received from Kentucky, which state that Capt. Goodwin's company, of the 54th Indiana, was cut to pieces and captured at Red River bridge, on the Edgefield and Kentucky railroad, this afternoon. They fought bravely and long, but were overpowered.

The guerilla Morgan is reported to be moving toward the Ohio River through southern Kentucky.

Gen. Lew. Wallace is now in Kentucky, and will soon be heard from.

Guns, carriages, and equipments for six batteries were ordered here from the Washington arsenal to-day.

Patriotism of Buffalo Merchants.

BUFFALO, Aug. 23.—The dry goods merchants have inaugurated a movement to aid in the work of enlistments by closing their stores at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to continue daily till September 4th. By next week it is thought their movement will be universal, and that all stores will be closed for this purpose. War meetings are called daily at six p. m., and there is a determination that Buffalo shall not be behind her sister cities.

Hon. J. M. Ashley.

TOLEDO, Aug. 23.—At the regular Union convention here to-day, Hon. J. M. Ashley was re-nominated for Congress by acclamation amid great enthusiasm. Hon. F. C. Beaman, of Michigan, addressed the convention.

FIRE.—An alarm of fire was sounded about one o'clock on Sunday morning caused by the partial burning of a frame building situated on North Clark street, near Chicago Avenue, and used as a feed store. The loss was small.

MARRIED.

In this city, August 21st, by Rev. Arthur Swazey, Mr. F. L. CANFIELD and SARAH M. BISHOP, both of Chicago.

DIED.

In this city, on the 24th inst., MILLIE, daughter of A. G. and Mary S. Low, aged 3 years and 10 months. Funeral services will be held at their residence, corner of Green and West Lake streets, this afternoon at 2 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited.

On the 23d inst., EUGENE MANNING, infant son of Melvin A. and Nettie S. Cross, aged 2 months and 23 days.

Funeral at the residence of E. B. Manning, corner of Throop and Van Buren streets, this morning at 10 o'clock.

On Sunday, the 24th inst., of Croup, at the residence of his grandfather, E. H. Magie, Esq., JAMES CARLISLE, only son of Lambert and Anna M. Tree.

In this city, August 23d, of Consumption, Mrs. MARY VILETTA BALL, aged 26 years, wife of W. S. Ball.

At Barrington Station, Cook County Ill., on Friday, Aug. 22d, 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M., CHARLES H., son of A. H. and H. A. Kellogg, after an illness of twelve days with the Diptheria, aged six years and sixteen days.

New Advertisements.

WANTED—To make permanent arrangements for the occupation of an unusually desirable suite of rooms, at No. 15 Congress street, corner of Michigan avenue.

WANTED.—An experienced Book-Keeper desires a situation. Refers to employers in the city for the past ten years. Address Post Office Box 3096.

WANTED—A man accustomed to packing Crockery, Glass and China Ware. BURLEY & TYRRELL, 48 Lake st.

WANTED—A Shipping Clerk. One with a knowledge of the Boot and Shoe business preferred. Apply at 54 Lake street.

WANTED—A young man desires a situation as salesman or Traveling Agent for some responsible firm. He understands Book-Keeping, and is a fair penman, and is exempt from military duty. Good references given. Address "C." Tribune Office.

WANTED—By a young married man, exempt from military service, and for many years a resident of Chicago, having a fair knowledge of currency, employment as Assistant Book-Keeper, Clerk or Collector, in some establishment where there would be a chance of obtaining an interest in the business, advertiser having some capital. First class reference and security given. Address "X," Tribune Office.

WANTED—In some desirable part of the city, a pleasant suit of rooms (furnished preferred), either with or without board, where instruction in Drawing and Painting, and if desired in other branches, by a first-class Teacher of much experience, will be received in part compensation. Best of references given. Any person desiring to make such an arrangement, will please address for one week, "Drawing and Painting," at the Tribune Office, stating where an interview can be had.

WANTED—A Protestant Girl who can do general housework, can secure a good situation in a small family, by calling at No. 7 South Clark street. References required. F. C. H.

WANTED—Three unmarried Coopers to go into the Southern part of this State, to whom will be given steady employment and good wages. Apply to G. C. PEARSON & CO., Commission merchants, 167 South Water street.

WANTED, A Store on Lake Street, East of Lasalle, on five or ten years lease, for Wholesale Cutlery trade. Address CHARLES BIGGS, 113 Lake street.

WANTED—By a middle aged man, a situation as Book-Keeper, &c. &c., in a mercantile establishment. Writes a good hand, and is confident of giving satisfaction. Address "F. P.," Tribune office. Reference given.

LOST—This morning, on Lake street, between Jefferson and Clark streets, a small Memorandum Book, containing about FORTY DOLLARS. Ten dollars reward will be paid by returning the same to KIRK & RANSOM, corner of Lake and Jefferson streets. Chicago, August 23d, 1862.

TO RENT—A Store in a good location on South Clark street between Washington and Madison streets. Possession given immediately if desired. Address Post Office Box 3189.

TO RENT—With Board—A pleasant furnished front room, at 142 Wabash Avenue, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen.

TO RENT.—Cottage House No. 36 Price Place, West Chicago. Rent $9 per month.

ALSO,

House on Buena Vista street, South Chicago, containing eight rooms, &c. Rent $12 per month.

ALSO,

Four Rooms over 217 South Lake St.

Rent $10 per month.

Possession given September 1st, 1862.

Apply to ALEX. WHITE, 122 Washington street, opposite Court House.

TWO TOLERABLE SHIRTS found. The owner can have them by calling at 112 Dearborn street. WM. C. REYNOLDS.

FOUND—On the corner of North Wells street and Chicago avenue, a large black Newfoundland Dog. The owner can have him by calling at the office of BALDWIN & CO., North Market, after six o'clock P. M., where the Dog will be. JOHN ORLESECK.

TEACHER.—A Graduate of the University of Michigan desires a situation as Principal of a Union school. Can teach the common English branches, or the higher branches, with Greek and Latin, German and French. Would be willing to act, temporarily, as private tutor in the city. Address "TEACHER," P. O. Box 3415 Chicago.

CHICAGO CUTLERY WORKS, 160 CLARK STREET. Tailors', Tinners' and Book Binders' Shears ground and repaired; Razors Scissors, and all kinds of Cutlery, Ground and Polished. Pen Blades put in knives, &c. 160 CLARK STREET.

A RARE CHANCE FOR AN investment of $2,000; part trade will be taken in payment for the stock in a paying concern. The owner is going to the war, and offers to sell cheap, and will sell soon. Address "M," Post Office Box 1699.

WE ARE ADVANCING UPON Produce consigned to us, for sale in this market, or to be forwarded, giving shippers the benefit of selling here or at points East, charging but one commission and ten per cent. per annum on amount advanced. G. C. PEARSON & CO., Commission Merchants, 167 South Water street, Chicago.

KNOX COLLEGE.—The Fall Term of this Institution, in its several departments, will open on THURSDAY, the fourth of September next. A military department has been established, and will go into operation under a competent instructor, at the beginning of the term. Galesburg, Aug. 21st, 1862. S. P. DOLBEAR, Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

A CARD.—Wm. Daniell, Graduate and Professor in the Royal Academy of Music, London, having been elected Organist of Trinity Church, in this City, Solicits pupils on the Piano Forte, in Solfeggio, Vocalization, Bravura or Ballad Singing. He asks, particularly, the patronage of the members of Trinity Church assuring them they may fairly entertain large expectations. He ensures results by careful training of faculties. Among his pupils have been the most prominent and best of the land. To me left to the decision of the Church. A list will be left at Messrs. Root & Cady's Music Store during the week.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. In the drawing of August 9th, 1862, No. 9,332 drew $100,000; No. 1,532 drew $50,000; No. 11,892 drew $30,000; No. 24,904 drew $10,000; No. 21,749 drew $5,000; being the five Capital Prizes. Prizes cashed and information furnished. Highest price paid for Doubloons. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, New York.

PATENT GRADUATED YOKE SHIRTS.—Please go and see Mr. H. GRISWOLD'S Sample Shirts at the store of S. F. WHITE, 83 Lake street, And be measured for some Shirts that will be warranted to fit and give satisfaction every way, or the money will be refunded. Mr. G. is an Eastern shirt maker of long practical experience, and is the inventor, patentee and sole proprietor of the GRADUATED YOKE, For Gents' Shirts, and which he warrants to fit with exactness when measured by himself. N. B.—He will be in town but a few days.

REVOLVERS—Just received, two cases REVOLVERS, For sale at lowest market rates. CHARLES BIGGS, 113 Lake street.

☞ Dr. James, formerly of New Orleans, has arrived in Chicago and permanently located at 96 Randolph street, between State and Dearborn streets, Chicago, Ill.

SPECIALIST.

Cures old Chronic and recent diseases. Has the testimonials of the medical fraternity. Medical Journals, and the almost entire press of the South. Office Hours—From 9 A. M. till 8 P. M. Consultations inviolable.

FIRST BOARD OF TRADE REGIMENT.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

By order of Col. FREDERICK A. STARRING, all absentees belonging to the 72d Regiment Illinois Volunteers will report to me immediately at the Store of Day & Curtiss, No. 16 Dearborn street, Chicago. Any failing to report by Tuesday next the 26th inst., will be declared Deserters from the United States service, and will be treated as such. Captain JACOB S. CURTISS.

PLEASURE EXCURSION FOR LAKE SUPERIOR. THE SPLENDID STEAMER "SEA BIRD," Capt. DOUGALL. Will leave for Lake Superior, touching at Milwaukee and intermediate points, on TUESDAY EVENING, August 26th, at 8 o'clock. For freight or passage apply to A. T. SPENCER & CO., Agents, Foot of South LaSalle St., Chicago.

YOUNG LADIES SEMINARY, AT LAKE FOREST, ILLINOIS.—The fourth year of this Institution, as directed by Rev. D. ... DAY, the 4th day of September next, and with ... Lake Forest, Ill., July 3, 1862.

NOTICE.—The Safe left with us by parties from Omaha, ... will be sold ... within thirty days.

A HOME—RARE CHANCE.—$3,500 will buy a fine Lot on West Washington street, between Halsted and Carpenter streets, and a finely built House, with basement, and barn complete. $1,000 may remain at 10 per cent as long as desired. Title perfect. Or the owner will rent the premises to a careful and responsible tenant; sell a portion of the furniture if desired, and give possession first of September. Address for five days, "SALESMAN," Post Office Drawer 5862.

GREAT CAMP MEETING. Commences on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 20th, At Desplaines Station, 16 miles from Chicago, ON THE Chicago and Northwestern R. R. TRAINS WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS: Leave Chicago for Camp Ground daily at 9:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M., and 5:00 P. M. Returning leave Camp Ground at 8:25 A. M., 11:25 A. M., 4:00 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. Fare out and back, FIFTY CENTS. On SUNDAY extra trains will be run, leaving Chicago at 8:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M. and 5:00 P. M.; and leaving Camp Ground at 12:30 P. M., 4:00 P. M. and 7:00 P. M. Tickets may be had at the Station, west end of Kinzie street Bridge.

J. H. DUNHAM'S SUGAR COMMISSION AGENCY.

Prices to-day by the Single Barrel and Upwards:

New York White Coffee Sugar, A	12
" " " (A)	11
" " " B	11
" " " C	11
New York Yellow Coffee Sugar, C	10
New York Bee Hive Syrup in five gallon packages	58

J. H. DUNHAM.
Chicago, August 23d, 1862.

1862. CLOTHING. 1862.

MARTIN & BROS., WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS, 44 Lake Street, Chicago. We have in store a full stock of Fall and Winter Goods, AT LOW PRICES.

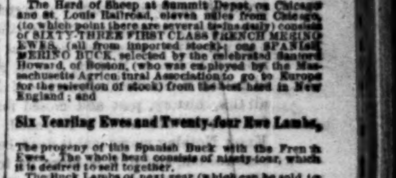
BLUE CLOTHS, For Officers' Uniforms. A very large assortment just received at COOLEY, FARWELL & CO'S, 42, 44 & 46 Wabash Avenue.

SECURE A BARGAIN. LACE POINTS AND MANTLES AT HALF PRICE. $20 Mantles selling at........$10; 12 " " ....6; 6 " " ....3. SILK SACQUES and MANTLES At Less than Cost to Close the Stock. A. G. DOWNS & CO., 150 Lake Street.

BE YE HEALED.—Dr. Whittier's office will be open from 8 A. M. until 8 P. M. For Consultation Free of Charge. Dr. W. is the only physician in Chicago that makes blood diseases a speciality and nervous debility, which produces some of the following affects: headache, constipation, loss of memory, ringing in the ears, pimples on the face, and a general prostration of the whole vital economy. You can rely on a PERMANENT CURE. Office 184 South Clark street. All letters with stamp answered. P. O. Box 2914.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. NOTICE TO PASSENGERS. Representations having been made in this city and elsewhere that passengers by this route, and through Canada were liable to detention at Detroit. I am authorized to say that all Government passes good over any line to points beyond Canada, as New York, &c. are not questioned at Detroit, holders being allowed to proceed without delay. Passes for all persons liable to military duty are furnished in this city by C. P. BRADLEY, ESQ., Superintendent Police Department, also by J. R. Jones, Esq., U. S. Marshal. Persons residing out of the city, and unknown to either of the gentlemen named, will require the endorsement of responsible and well known parties here or elsewhere before being able to obtain passes over any line. Citizens of other States provided with passes from proper officers within such States, will pass without interruption. No passes required for persons exempt from military duty. H. E. SARGENT, General Agent.

WURZEL'S LIBERTY SONG. "De Day ob Liberty's Comin'!" Words and Music by C. Francis Wurzel.



☞ A beautiful melody, and touching and timely words. Price 25 cents. Sent by mail on receipt of retail price. ROOT & CADY, 95 Clark st., Chicago.

GREAT SHEEP BARGAIN. The Herd of Sheep at Summit Depot, on Chicago and St. Louis Railroad, eleven miles from Chicago, (to which point there are several trains daily) consists of SIXTY-THREE FIRST CLASS FRENCH MERINO EWES, (all from imported stock), one SPANISH MERINO BUCK, selected by the celebrated Sanford Howard, of Boston, (who was employed by the Massachusetts Agricultural Association to go to Europe for the selection of stock) from the best herd in New England; and Six Yearling Ewes and Twenty-four Ewe Lambs. The progeny of this Spanish Buck with the French Ewes. The whole herd consists of ninety-four, which it is desired to sell together. The Buck Lambs of next year (which can be sold to the butcher) will more than pay for a year's keeping. The cost of the whole flock will average at least two-and-a-half dollars to each sheep, which will be a clear profit. Then there will be the Ewe Lambs (not less than forty) a clear profit besides. Address C. L. ... at Jackson Hall, Chicago, or visit the subscriber at Summit, where the herd can be seen. JOHN WENTWORTH.

SEALED PROPOSALS. QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, U. S. A., INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., August 22, 1862. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 10 o'clock a. m., on Thursday, August 28th 1862, for 2500 Cavalry Horses, and 500 Artillery Horses. All to be delivered at the Government Stables in Indianapolis, Indiana. Deliveries of CAVALRY HORSES to be as follows: ... Specifications of Artillery Horses. ... J. A. EKIN, A. Q. M., U. S. A.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, ss.—Circuit Court of Cook County, September Term, 1862. ... WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk. S. K. Dow, Complts Sol'r.

MR. FINKLE IS NOW IN THE ...

The Tribune.

MONDAY, AUGUST 25, 1862.

MR. BROWNING'S NEW FRIENDS.

The Quincy *Herald*, which was, not long since prohibited by Gen. Schofield from circulating in Missouri because of its treasonable influence, is in ecstacies over Senator Browning's speech. The Chicago *Times*, whose army correspondents are constantly arrested for publishing statements "false in fact and mischievous in tendency," is also in ecstacies over Mr. Browning's speech. If the inmates of Fort Warren could make themselves heard, they would announce their high gratification and delight over the same discourse. We trust that Mr. Browning is gratified with his new company. We are gratified that he has found them, or they him, at last, and we hope that such true lovers may live long and happily together.

But we cannot consent that the Quincy *Herald* shall carry off the President of the United States with Mr. Browning. The *Herald* says:

> "He (Browning) said that Congress had no power to confiscate, and that confiscation was a humbug. If the power of confiscation existed anywhere, it existed in the President, by virtue of his office as Commander in Chief of our armies. The Constitution conferred no such power upon Congress, and he had sworn to support the Constitution. He could not support the confiscation bill and the Constitution too, so he supported the Constitution and opposed confiscation. *Upon this question he stood with the President.*"

The President having solemnly *approved* the confiscation bill of Congress, it is difficult to see how he and Mr. Browning stand together. The fact that the President approved the bill, which Mr. Browning voted against, is the precise fact which makes it the law of the land! This attempt to get into good society by false pretences will not win.

NO MORE LENITY.

We are told that our Southern brethren must be treated with lenity. Have we not so treated them these five-and-twenty years? What have we received in return? Have not Northern Union Democrats always stood up for the South? They are now hated with a savageness hitherto unknown among civilized men. What have they done to deserve this hatred? Even this—they refused to allow our "Southern brethren" to overthrow the Federal Government and set up a slaveholding oligarchy in its stead. For setting country above section, and patriotism above partisanship, they are all marked for slaughter or robbery, and nothing but power is wanting, on the part of the rebels, to carry the decree into execution. If this be the reward of lenity, let us have done with it. According to this lenity doctrine it was cruel and wrong in Washington to seek the life of Arnold. Were they not countrymen? The commander-in-chief should have sought an interview with the traitor, and settled the matter by *compromise*. Have we all read history backwards? Have we read the Bible to no purpose? Is it nothing to us that our fathers declared that all men were *created free*? Is it nothing to us that "God has made of one blood all nations of men?" Why should "our Southern brethren" have the power of making evil good, and good evil; of putting light for darkness, and darkness for light; of sanctifying slavery, and crucifying liberty? Our *lenity* has been their *license*.

THE CHICAGO TIMES.

No intelligent person who has seen a dozen chance copies of the Chicago *Times* for the past six months needs to be informed of the reason why the attention of the War Department seems just now to be directed toward it, and why the brother-in-law of the chief conspirator of the concern is now in the penitentiary, and one of his most eager minions in duress. Here is a dispatch taken at random from the many with which the sheet has flooded the country, since with singular bad taste the Associated Press eagerly gobbles up and circulates these canards broadcast. Does it not read as if it was really the product of a rebel sheet? Notice the chuckle there runs through it. The design is most apparent. It comes from men who have a purpose to prolong the war, check enthusiasm, discourage army and people and reconstruct slavery first under its own terms. Read all this in the following:

> SEVERE BATTLE AT TAZEWELL—SURRENDER OF THE GARRISON—THE ORDER TO EVACUATION OF EAST TENNESSEE AGAIN.
>
> CHICAGO, Friday, August 15, 1862.
>
> The *Times* of this city has the following special dispatch:
>
> MEMPHIS, Tenn., Wednesday, Aug. 13, 1862.
>
> A battle commenced on the 9th inst. at Tazewell, seven miles from Cumberland Gap, and was fought before the confederate forces under Gen. Stevenson, numbering from 25 to 35,000, and the Unionists at that place, numbering 3,000.
>
> The movements was made in front by Gen. Stevenson, while Gen. Barron gained the rear of the Union forces by forced marches, and completely surrounded them.
>
> A desperate fight of four hours ensued, terminating in the surrender of the Unionists.
>
> The Union force fifteen hundred regular numbers in front, and when in full retreat were assailed by a flanking force of the rebels.
>
> The rebels are thus in possession of East Tennessee again.
>
> Their next move will be on Gen. Buell, with an overwhelming force.
>
> Gen. Kirby Smith left Chattanooga, co-operating with Gen. Bragg. Their combined force is not less than 70,000 men.

WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH THE BLACKS?

We cannot get rid of them. What shall we do with them? Not a great while ago another topic came up, apparently quite as vital to the nation, but it perished to skins of lighter hue, from the tolerably white complexions of Southern Europe to the fairest children of Scandinavia—*What shall we do with the foreigners?* How the topic grew hot under the hammer of argument—how it got spun out into policies that bound a great party together, and how that party resolved to Know Nothing but the means of getting rid of the foreigners—lo! is now all this, history, past and closed forever, for the page will never be reopened. The Know Nothing movement is dead beyond resurrection, and what is more, its friends all vie with one another in forgetting its place of burial. No one dares to wear mourning for it, and in any of our recent elections for a man to be caught with a bit of crape on his arm or a black ribbon at his button hole for the defunct principles, was political damnation.

What shall we do with the foreigners? Stop their coming over by all means, yelled the native born sentiment in which voices chimed, by not more than one generation purified from the brogue of Cork and Rhineland. We must prevent their coming, of course. But this could not be done. As well to oppose the run of shad to our rivers, or the visit of schools of alewives to our ocean bays, as fend off the flood tide of vessels deeply laden with the children of the tilt world seeking the new. Irish, Scandinavian, German, Hungarian, still they came. But check them after they are here, screamed native again. Don't let them up. Keep them down. Crush them. Put none but Americans on guard to-night. "Burg for beadle" native born, with five pure blooded children, and the cries grew fast and furious.

Will the class of Irish and German citizens just now the easiest kindled into outrages against the poor blacks remember all this, and couple therewith the reminiscence that nowhere was the purely native sentiment more intense than in Southern cities and in the districts most cursed by that other monster, slavery? The negro drivers and mulatto breeders were fiercely zealous against the foreign invasion, there Know-Nothingism ran rampant against "the low Irish and Dutch." Altogether it bid fair to shake and rend the nation, but it did not. It died away. From the eager asking of one another, What shall we do with the foreigners? men came to the wiser conclusion that we can do nothing with them. Edicts were as useless as statutes against the migration of ducks. We must let them alone. And they are let alone.

The discussion on this other darker hued question will be settled in the same way. We must simply let them alone. We must allow them to live among us, for we cannot help it, and to increase and multiply, in the absence of all laws against it. Time must and will be the end of the whole matter, over the brink of which the President goes shiveringly, and the timid ones of his flock shudderingly follow. Yes, let them alone. But then it will need no argument to prove that every community is the better for the enlightenment of all classes of its citizens. In the elevation of the masses comes the highest success of the State. Foreigners, blacks, natives, all are susceptible to the same influences and in the same direction of social elevation. Let the light in upon the blacks. Free Labor will elevate them. Free Schools enlighten them. Freedom will demonstrate to the most purblind sentimentalist that they are not tailless monkeys. Religion and Humanity will bring forth their fruits upon them also. They are among us and must remain among us. We shall be the better for the change that elevates them. The district of Beaufort could flaunt before the world its high social state with the proportion of one white man to five black savages owned, bought and driven. Freedom can and will show the world the better spectacle of a society in which air and sunlight will reach all men and all races alike, and that if we must have blacks among us, better they were free than slave, better rising in the scale of humanity than hopel essly risoned in degradation.

George Francis Train.

The Boston *Commercial Bulletin*, of Saturday, publishes a speech of George Francis Train, delivered at a secret meeting of the Brotherhood of St. Patrick, in London, in which he prophesied the downfall of England, and bade the Irishmen to be prepared to take advantage of the occurrence. The speech is in Mr. Train's spirited style, with less attempts at euphemisms than he generally indulges in. His hearers continually interrupted him with cheers, and at the close of his remarks escorted him some way in the street. The *Bulletin* says, editorially, that it received a hasty note from Mr. Train by the last steamer, stating that he had been imprisoned, but did not think his confinement would be of long duration. He expects to be in this country about the last of next month.

How to Avoid a Draft.

Forney's *Press* states that one day in the last week, an adroit speculator on the fears as well as the curiosity of those liable to military service, advertised in one of the Philadelphia papers that, in consideration of the sum of one dollar, sent to by post at a certain given address, he would directly communicate an *infallible* method by which each person receiving this valuable information could avoid the draft. As many as four hundred letters, each enclosing a dollar, reached the ingenious advertiser within twelve hours. In every instance, he conscientiously fulfilled his promise, and, without delay or evasion, communicated *how* to evade the draft. The secret, which is well worth knowing, was communicated in the single word—ENLIST.

Desertion and Demoralization Among Bindman's Forces.

The rebel General Hindman, whose headquarters are at Little Rock, Arkansas, is fast losing the popularity he gained at the breaking out of the rebellion. Since he was shot and severely wounded a few weeks ago by one of his own soldiers, he is failing fast into the infamy his character so well merits and deserves. It is stated, on good authority, that his bed is made uneasy by the fear of assassination, and so very unpopular has he become that no respect is felt for his person or his orders.

Curtis on Emancipation

The following is a copy of one of General Curtis' emancipation papers issued to a colored family, who took immediate benefit from its privilege, and started north on the Lady Pike, bound for Cincinnati, from this port, a few days ago:

> HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE SOUTHWEST, }
> HELENA, Ark., July 16, 1862.
>
> SPECIAL ORDER—No. 8.—Dave Bing Hines and family colored persons, formerly slaves, having by direction of General Curtis been engaged in the rebel service, are hereby confiscated as being contraband of war; and not being needed in the public service, are permitted to go to the place of their own named homeward, and are forever emancipated from slavery. Any person who shall threaten to make attempt to break up the government and laws of our country. By command of Maj. Gen. Curtis.
>
> C. HALE BENNETT, Lieut. and A. D. C.

POLITICS IN COLORADO TERRITORY.—The Union Administration convention of Colorado Territory, recently convened at Denver City, every county, with one exception, being represented by a full delegation. Resolutions were adopted expressive of unfaltering loyalty and devotion to the Union and the administration, and a committee of seven was appointed, to constitute the Union administration central committee for the Territory. Hon. Hiram P. Bennett, of Denver City, was unanimously nominated for re-election to Congress, after which, amid much enthusiasm, the convention adjourned *sine die*. Mr. Bennett has announced his intention of making a thorough canvass of the Territory.

New Jersey's Quota.

TRENTON, August 20, 1862.

The following are the quotas by counties due from the State to make up the State quota of the last call for 300,000 men:

	Men.		Men.
Atlantic county....	153	Mercer county....	491
Bergen county....	218	Middlesex county....	607
Burlington county.	726	Monmouth county	917
Camden county....	283	Morris county....	656
Cape May county....	57	Ocean county....	57
Essex county....	1,160	Passaic county....	516
Gloucester county.	304	Salem county....	304
Hudson county....	514	Sussex county....	393
Somerset county.	349		
Warren county....	393	Total	10,074
Huntington county	600		

The following towns and wards are exempt from the draft, having already raised sufficient troops:

Lumberton and West Hampton, in Burlington county; Hoboken, in the city and County Union, in Camden county; Bridgeton, in Cumberland county; Bethlehem and Lambertville, in Hunterdon county; Plumstead, in Ocean county; Flemington and Upper Pittsgrove, in Salem county; Montague and Newton, in Sussex county; and Belvidere, Independence and Phillipsburg, in Warren county.

The quotas are made out by townships.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

REPLIES TO "ESSAYS AND REVIEWS," by Rev. R. M. Goulburn, D. D.; Rev. N. J. Ross, B. D.; Rev. C. A. Bradley, D. D.; Rev. W. J. Irons, D. D.; Rev. G. Robinson, M. A.; Rev. A. W. Haddan, B. D.; Rev. C. Wordsworth, D. D.; with a preface by the Lord Bishop of Oxford—New York, D. Appleton & Co.; Chicago, S. C. Griggs & Co. 12mo. pp. 428 and 61 last the.

A work from seven of the leading divines of England, even amid the excitement of war, can scarcely fail to attract the marked attention of the christian public. The "essays and reviews," to which these are a crushing reply, are a rationalistic, under the guise of a high philosophy and the charm of high but merely intellectual gentlure, of the old arguments and objections against the truth of christianity. In one form or another this argument is renewed in every generation, and always with the same result. So long as men are corrupt and hate the truth, so long as a sentimental philosophy seek to exalt itself above the simple saving principles of the gospel, so long will they strive to unhinge the hopes of believers, and destroy the church of God. "They know not what they do," for with the ruin of christianity, civilization would lose the only element that gives it permanent vitality, and mankind would rapidly relapse into the barbarism of the dark ages. As the latest and most convincing argument for the strict origin of the scriptures we cordially commend the above work to the reading and thinking public.

NEW GYMNASTICS FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN; by Dr. Lewis—Boston, Ticknor & Fields—Chicago, S. C. Griggs & Co.

We ordered this valuable work a few days since, giving it our unqualified approbation. It ought to have a wide circulation, and its teachings, if practiced, would soon have a marked effect upon the health, the happiness and the prosperity of the country.

THE COMPANY DRILL or the infantry of the line; bayonet fencing, &c., &c., by Col. J. Hooper, U. S. Infantry—New York, D. Van Nostrand—Chicago, S. C. Griggs & Co.

This is a most valuable and timely little manual easily carried in the soldier's pocket. It should be in the hands of every new recruit. The patrons of each of our new companies could not make a better investment than to give each man a copy. Who will set so good an example.

A SYSTEM OF TARGET PRACTICE FOR THE USE OF TROOPS, by Capt. Henry Near—New York, D. Van Nostrand—Chicago, S. C. Griggs & Co.

Another little work that should have a wide distribution. A soldier's efficiency is increased a hundred fold by knowing the range of his weapon, and all things necessary to its proper use. We hope that our brave recruits will provide themselves with a copy of this work before leaving the city.

THE POEMS OF ARTHUR HUGH CLOUGH, with a memoir by his wife—Boston, Ticknor & Fields—Chicago, S. C. Griggs & Co.

A very beautiful little volume, from one who has the reputation of being a very charming poet. In these war times we have no leisure for critical comments. We commend it to the lovers of poetry for their examination.

VOLUNTEERING IN ILLINOIS.

Letters from the People.

DE KALB COUNTY.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

SYCAMORE, DeKalb Co., Aug. 23, 1862.

DeKalb is wide awake—witness seven companies fully organized and ready to go into camp. DuPage has four companies coming here to go into rendezvous immediately. The adjutant general has given permission for DeKalb and DuPage to form a regiment, and come to get the companies together, there is one more than is required; whereas, it was at first thought we would have to call on other counties for help.

Major Daniel Austin of the 8th Illinois cavalry, has been commissioned by Gen. McClellan to recruit for that regiment in this State, and has established his headquarters at this place, under instructions from Col. Morrison of Springfield, the superintendent of recruiting in this State. Friends of the regiment who desire to assist in filling up its ranks, can communicate with Major D. Transportation will be furnished all recruits by Col. Morrison, under whose authority the major is acting. It is to be hoped that he will have a goodly number of former boys to take back with him to join this yeoman's regiment, which certainly deserves to be promptly filled up.

A NEW COMPANY FROM MENDOTA.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

MENDOTA, Aug. 19, 1862.

You will be gratified to learn that Mendota is not behind any loyal town in furnishing noble men to fight the battles of the free. Messrs. Hazlett and Tewksberry, both teachers, the former in Mendota, the latter in Freeport, have been indefatigable in their exertions to raise a company of 100, and have succeeded. To-morrow they go to Ottawa to be mustered in. This fine company, led by Capt. Hazlett and Lieut. Tewksbury, are going to the war, for other purposes than to guard rebels' property. You would be pleased to see the indignant flashings of their eyes at the recital of the shameful humiliation to which our men have been subjected. When they go to hold sopodoy, nor will they be troubled by any constitutional scruples concerning rebel rights, negro wives, or otherwise. The work goes on. God give us men—men everywhere—and then liberty or death.

C.

MASON COUNTY.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

SCHUYLER, Ill., August 19, 1862.

This county with a population of less than 12,000, has furnished thirteen full companies for the war. Nearly every man, who is patriotic, and able to carry a musket, has volunteered; leaving a few of secession principles who are waiting for the draft to be enforced.

Some part of the crops in Mason county, now standing, will be gathered. Where have they done better?

VERMILION COUNTY.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

DANVILLE, Ill., Aug. 20, 1862.

While other sections of our State are gassing about what has been done in the way of raising men for the war, old Vermillion seems not yet to have reported. Under the call for 500,000 men, this county went about 1,500 men, and under the last two calls we have raised ten companies, a part of which are in camp, and the rest of the voting population in 1860, of 3,800. Beat this who can!

Is not old Vermillion entitled to *some* consideration for the share she has borne in *squelching* treason? "Treason is dumb" here.

VERITAS.

STARK COUNTY.

BRADFORD, Stark Co., Ill., Aug. 19, 1862.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

Our township, Concord, contained in 1860 a population of 968. The largest vote ever cast was in 1860: Douglas 66, Lincoln 104, Bell 14, total, 184. We have furnished for three years' under previous calls, 63 men for the war. We have now got up a company under the last call for three years troops, all ready to go into camp. Of our company, sixty-three men are residents of our own township. Also a number of men have been added in other companies, making sixty-eight in one week, and 131 in all, who have volunteered from this town for three years. Who can show a better record? 131 soldiers out of 164 voters.

WHAT KEWANEE HAS DONE.

Perhaps it will not be uninteresting to you to know what we have been doing here in response to the call for volunteers. The call came at a time when our people were about commencing our annual harvest, with an unusual scarcity of labor. No one felt disposed to do much till that was done. Though there was considerable talk about raising a company here, nothing was done about it till Tuesday evening, August 5th, when Judge Rowe and Julius A. Pratt signed their names to the paper started in Prospect, Knox county, and commenced the work of raising a company. The roll increased beyond all expectation, and the next Saturday morning at 8 o'clock, reached 101 names. More than two dozen names were offered during the day.

On the same day another company was talked of, and on Monday morning following a roll was opened, and before night the Kankakee Blues numbered upwards of fifty. On the 15th the confidence and manner rolls were forwarded to the adjutant-general. The two rolls now number 332 names.

Of these, 200 are in Kankakee, which shows an unusually large turn out considering that nearly, or quite as many, have been left behind from this town here. As the number of votes cast in 1860 was only 520.

The Guards elected the following named officers: Captain, Julius A. Pratt; 1st Lieutenant, John H. Howe, 1st Lieutenant, Julines A. Pratt, 2d Lieutenant.

The Blues elected Mathew B. Patton, Captain, Norman H. Pratt, 1st Lieutenant, and Enoch W. Taylor, 2d Lieutenant. Both of these companies are to go into Stone's regiment, which is expected to go before their organization was completed. They are now bitterly censured and their conduct misrepresented by the friends of Henry county regiment, which was projected after their destination was fixed. Our boys would have gladly gone to the Henry county regiment if encouragement, which was projected after their destination was fixed. Our boys would have gladly gone to the Henry county regiment if encouragement, with which the boys witnessed the undiminished zeal and the patriotic spirit which continue to animate her volunteer forces, as well as the military efficiency which they have gained. Her majesty has observed with satisfaction the kindly intercourse which has subsisted between her majesty's subjects and the non-come foreigners who have been attached this year to the United Kingdom, and her majesty trusts that the interchange of mutual courtesy will strengthen the foundation of international friendship and good will. Her majesty has given a ready assent to the proposal for the renewal for the treaty which her majesty has concluded with the president of the United States for the suppression of the slave trade, and her majesty trusts the cooperation of the United States navy with her own navy will go far to extinguish the crime against which that trade is directed. Her majesty earnestly hopes that the steps which have been taken for rendering more effectual the aid provided by Parliament for the extinction of the slave trade under the flags of her subjects will tend to promote this great object of national importance. Her majesty has given directions that so many measures of public utility by which you have submitted to her during this session, namely, measures for which prevails in some of the manufacturing districts has inspired her majesty with deep concern and warm sympathy, mingled with admiration of the manly endurance and exemplary fortitude with which the pressure has been borne. Her majesty trusts that the contract enabling the boards of guardians to provide additional means of relief will mitigate that distress. The act for rendering more easy the transfer of land will add to the value of real property, will make titles more simple and secure, and will diminish the expense attending the conveyance of land. The act for the better regulation of parochial assessment will tend to the more equal distribution of taxation. The act for the better administration of the highway will, her majesty trusts, be the means of communication in many parts of the country. The act for establishing an uniformity of weights and measures in Ireland will apply a remedy to inconveniences which have been much felt and complained of. Her majesty trusts that the trading transactions in that part of the United Kingdom, and the act for amending the law relating to the poor will extend to the same class of her majesty's subjects in Ireland further means of obtaining relief and medical attendance. The act for the establishment of merchant shipping, her majesty trusts, will prove advantageous to the maritime commerce of the country. In regard to the several countries, you will still have important duties to perform. Her majesty urgently prays that the blessing of Almighty God may assist your efforts, and direct them to the attainment of the great object of her majesty's constant solicitude—the welfare and happiness of her people.

How the Army Dwindles Away.

[From the Nashville Union.]

The people are grossly and shamefully imposed on by a host of idlers who have left the army and yet seize all occasions to shirk military service. As a proof of this, an exchange says:

> "From high military authority it is learned that although there are on the rolls drawing pay over 600,000 enlisted men, the number actually on duty does not exceed 263,000! Another 287,000 comprise the wounded, sick and absent on furlough."

Here we find not far from one-half of our army rendered no service. We make no complaint of the sick and wounded; they are suffering for us, and we cheerfully pay them for their loss of time, as far as money can sympathize. But there is, by universal testimony, a large army of absentees, who are away from the army without good cause. A soldier's work is not one to be dropped at any moment for a visit home, or a frolic in some city, or a trip for a change. Under this system of furloughs and furloughing, would have fallen all the same with twice the number. The army of the whole country might have been raised into the hundreds of thousands. Successful invasions are impossible without prompt advances. The general who gives three months' warning of his approach, and sets down to fortify at every place of resistance, until the enemy has time to draft and organize troops from a population of eight millions, will always be outnumbered, and must inevitably fail.

The terrible sacrifices of this failure, in brave, disciplined men, in money, and in delay which has given a year to the establishment of the southern confederacy, have been suffered at a general's option, and the confidence of the country nor of the government might "have a chance," is all we expressed. The existence of the nation has been staked to build up a broken-down personal reputation. The new sacrifices which the Administration is calling upon the people to make to retrieve this disaster, demand that it shall rid the army from the incompetency which has destroyed a great part of it, and from the cause of its present inefficiency.

The government which lays its strong hand on the lives of the loyal people and devotes them to the slaughter of battle, should be equally stern in cutting off military hangers-on in every quarter which wastes their blood to no purpose.

Speaking of the army of the Potomac, the N. Y. *Evening Post* says:

> Of their leader we choose to say nothing. He has a thirst now on up enough to render to his own conscience. If his army had been less brave; if his subordinates and troops had been less skillful and energetic; if it had been a company

FROM THE FIFTY-SECOND ILLINOIS REGIMENT.

A Contraband Expedition—$10,000 Worth of Cotton taken.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

CAMP MCCLERNAND, NEAR CORINTH, Miss., August 17, 1862.

Knowing that among your numerous readers there are many who are interested in the welfare of the 52d Illinois, I take the liberty of dropping a line concerning it. We have been lying quietly in camp near Corinth for the last two months. Last Monday we were ordered out on a scout, with six days' rations, towards Pocahontas, on the line of the Memphis railroad. By dark we were on the march. Stopping a brief period at Corinth for instructions, away we went into the enemy's country. It was reported that there was a force of about 800 rebel cavalry under Faulkner operating near Pocahontas, burning cotton and distressing Union men. Our orders were to capture or drive them out; enable the Union men to bring their cotton to market, and confiscate all that we could lay hands on belonging to rebels. At Chewalla, where we arrived towards morning, we found the 31st Missouri encamped. Here we put in three hours sleep, breakfasted and again started on our way. The day came on intensely hot—thermometer ranging from 90 to 100—scarcely a breath of air stirring; the dust arose in clouds, and hung about us in suffocating thickness. Wells and springs we seldom met with, we suffered much but finally arrived without incident at Middleburg, 25 miles from Corinth our camp. After crossing the ridge which divides the waters of the Tuscumbia and Hatchie we found a better country and people; this was manifest from their well kept houses and plantations. Foraging parties were sent out in all directions, and a dilapidated, sullen press in close proximity to camp was soon put into successful operation under the direction of Capt. Wilcox, who showed the natives that northern hands and energy could accomplish at short notice. We stayed in our camp three days and returned to our old camp by the way of Bolivar, with a cotton train valued at *ten thousand dollars*, nearly one-half of which was confiscated; three yoke of cattle and three wagons—confiscated. Besides this we found sufficient beef, pork, corn and salt to subsist us while there. I think you will agree with me in saying that this expedition paid.

The guerillas gave us a wide berth, being satisfied probably, that the men who could break the iron and leaden hail of Donelson and Pittsburgh were not the ones they wanted to meet in a simple hand-shacking fight. I know it is customary for letter writers to eulogize their respective regiments, but with the 52d this is unnecessary. It always does its duty. The record of its deeds of valor is written on the tombstones of her no-ie dead and the scarred persons of her veteran soldiers.

We are commanded by Major R. A. Bowen, who has won the confidence of every man by his personal bravery and the military and excessive ability displayed by him in every post, and duty assigned to. Our veteran Col. Sweeney and Lieut Col. Wilcox are absent recuperating their health from wounds received at Donelson, the former at Shiloh, the latter at Corinth. Both of these officers have served gallantly and faithfully during their absence, and will be welcomed by their many friends on their return to the regiment.

Our entire action has been quiet and unostentatious, but the people of Illinois, I take the liberty of thinking, like something to hear from us occasionally.

M.

A Secession Newspaper Demolished in Illinois.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

BLOOMINGTON, August 18, 1862.

Yesterday afternoon the *Times* office in this city was thrown into the street and completely destroyed—the combustible portions by a fire. This concern has for years been a disgrace to the town, as contemptible in character as circulation, which from 1,000 or 1,200 copies, six or seven years ago, had dwindled to some 150 copies or so weekly. It is understood to have been supported chiefly by advertising patronage from abroad, obtained as it must have been by the sheerest misrepresentation as to its home standing and circulation. Since the war it has been notoriously disloyal. Repeatedly warnings, both public and private, have been utterly disregarded, until as our McLean county regiment was sworn in, a squad of the boys remarking that it was far easier attending to secesh at home, brought the two editors into a public building on the square to take the oath. For an hour or more they demurred, and for many reasons, til the colonel of the regiment arrived, when the order was peremptorily delivered. Refusal was the result, and instantaneously to the premises the squares outside. Here a large circle was formed the flag brought, and under its folds, still hesitating and reluctant, they lifted up their hands while the oath was administered.

As soon as they got well out of the crowd, they wisely and valiantly insisted, it is said, that "such an oath was no oath at all!" This was enough; a rush was made for the office, a party went up, everything moveable was thrown out into the street, and the sign torn down amid the wildest cheers of the multitude. Citizens, pecuniarly interested, looked and approved, saying they had used their best in this they, with hundreds of our best citizens to modify or stop the treason. Failures, joined in the popular verdict, "served them right." Forbearance had ceased to be a virtue.

The only regret I have heard is, that the proprietors are not where they have so long richly deserved to be—in the Alton penitentiary. As it is, let them learn that black-mail and treason do not pay in McLean county.

Late Arrests at Paris, Ill.

The Paris (Ill.) *Beacon* gives the following account of the arrest of the editors and publishers of the *Democratic Standard* in that place, which we have already announced:

The United States marshal came to Paris on the 2:40 train, on Friday afternoon, with two deputies, and suppressed the *Democratic Standard*. The editors were arrested, the office locked and the key placed in the hands of Jas. Eads, subject to the order of the officer. The action of the marshal was fully authorized by the secretary of war. A crowd from the town assembled at once, but no other demonstration was made. Last Monday we were informed that the *Tribune* continued, last August, to do its duty and demand vigor of the government, and we supposed he was about to be expelled the cabinet in another month, and saved us millions of dollars, thousands of lives, and untold disgrace. But he concluded it always easy thinking man's duty. War excuses no man from this duty; least of all now, when a change of public sentiment to lead the administration to, and support it in a new policy, is our only hope of saving the Union. The Union belongs to us as much as Abraham Lincoln. We that fight have as much right to decide—our servants—to claim that I shall cease criticising his mistakes, when they are dragging us to ruin, as he. I find grave faults in President Lincoln; but I do not believe he makes any such claim.

I said on the 1st of August that, had I been in the Senate, I should have refused the administration a dollar or a man until it adopted a right policy. Why? Because our country was in an imminent peril, and we were obliged to undergo hardships and privations they *cannot endure nor avoid*. Now what is done for the sick soldier? What is our Sanitary Commission? A committee of benevolent persons, who do all they can in their limited way—solicit subscriptions, and a few of them go to the army and distribute—to whom? Pish, Dick or Harry, if they belong to our State; take all they can get, and so a vast amount is wasted for want of timely information or knowledge of who needs. Other committees are on the same ground, and inequality is shown to each State, by their own committees, and thus there is no unity of action.

Cannot there be a united effort by all benevolent persons in the State?—a concern of action? Can not a general agency be instituted and can not arrangements be made by which the various commissioners can set together?

If there was united action, and the agent should call upon commanders of divisions for facilities, he would of course grant it. Then let a depot be established with each division, and with the assistance of an order from the medical director, let all hospital stewards be supplied with a semi-weekly or weekly sick reports, and also let it be his business to see that his supplies are drawn—with these reports sent to the headquarters of the commission, the chief agent can see what the demand is, and issue supplies according to his means. Then, the army being in motion, each division have a train of sanitary stores, with its commissariat. Such was the case in Curtis' army through Arkansas, and everyone felt its inestimable importance during that terrible march. There is no general but will furnish transportation particularly after they see and learn its advantages. Vastly more of our soldiers die of sickness in camp, than of bullets on the battle-field. Three fourths of these need not die if properly cared for. Convalescents cannot recover upon army rations. Beans and hard bread is not food for the sick. Gruels are three fourths nothing else. But what shall be done for our 40,000 sick soldiers? They cry for *something* food. But it must be had and delivered, and a number of persons be employed to do the work properly, or a central committee should correspond with other State committees and consolidate the labor. Then let a general agent remain with each army, besides special agents with each division. There are a multitude of responsible persons who would take this duty on themselves; they only want their suggestion paid. Then

order will come out of disorder, and a few hundred dollars spend in this way will do more good than ten times the amount as now distributed.

Much might be said of the past, of the amount of good it has done, in lives saved, and also of the inexcusable waste of material just in the hands of Sycophants, but this is not the time for blame, but for energy and diligence with which you have applied yourselves to the performance of your duties during the session just brought to a close. Her majesty commands me to inform you that her relations with foreign powers are friendly and satisfactory, and that her majesty trusts there is no danger of any disturbance of the peace of Europe. The war which has now thus been raging among the States of the North American Union has unfortunately continued with unabated fierceness; and the evils with which it has been attended have not been confined to the American continent, but her majesty having from the outset determined to take no part in the contest, has seen no reason to depart from the neutrality to which she has steadily adhered. Disturbances have taken place in some of the frontier provinces of the Turkish empire, and her majesty has instructed her ambassador at Constantinople, to attend a conference to be held in that city by the representatives of the several powers parties to the treaty of Paris in 1856. Her majesty trusts that the questions to be dealt with in the conference will be settled in a manner consistent with the treaty engagements of the allies, and in accordance with the just rights of the Sultan, and the welfare of the Christian inhabitants of his dominions. Her majesty's forces in China, together with those of the Emperor of the French, have been employed in co-operating with those of the Emperor of China in protecting some of the chief seats of British commerce in that empire from injury by the war which has for some time raged in the most remote portions of that vast empire. Her majesty commands us to inform you that she has concluded a convention with the King of the Belgians, by which the trade of her majesty's subjects in Belgium will be placed generally on the footing of the most favored nation.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS: Her majesty commands us to convey to you her warm acknowledgment for the liberal supplies which you have granted for the service of the present year, and her majesty that as you for also having made provision toward placing the country's dockyards and arsenals in a permanent state of defense.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN: Her majesty commands us to express to you the satisfaction with which she has witnessed the undiminished zeal and the patriotic spirit which continue to animate her volunteer forces, as well as the military efficiency which they have gained. Her majesty has observed with satisfaction the kindly intercourse which has subsisted between her majesty's subjects and the non-come foreigners who have been attached this year to the United Kingdom, and her majesty trusts that the interchange of mutual courtesy will strengthen the foundation of international friendship and good will. Her majesty has given a ready assent to the proposal for the renewal for the treaty which her majesty has concluded with the president of the United States for the suppression of the slave trade, and her majesty trusts the cooperation of the United States navy with her own navy will go far to extinguish the crime against which that trade is directed. Her majesty earnestly hopes that the steps which have been taken for rendering more effectual the aid provided by Parliament for the extinction of the slave trade under the flags of her subjects will tend to promote this great object of national importance. Her majesty has given directions that so many measures of public utility by which you have submitted to her during this session, namely, measures for which prevails in some of the manufacturing districts has inspired her majesty with deep concern and warm sympathy, mingled with admiration of the manly endurance and exemplary fortitude with which the pressure has been borne. Her majesty trusts that the contract enabling the boards of guardians to provide additional means of relief will mitigate that distress. The act for rendering more easy the transfer of land will add to the value of real property, will make titles more simple and secure, and will diminish the expense attending the conveyance of land. The act for the better regulation of parochial assessment will tend to the more equal distribution of taxation. The act for the better administration of the highway will, her majesty trusts, be the means of communication in many parts of the country. The act for establishing an uniformity of weights and measures in Ireland will apply a remedy to inconveniences which have been much felt and complained of. The act for amending the trading transactions in that part of the United Kingdom, and the act for amending the law relating to the poor will extend to the same class of her majesty's subjects in Ireland further means of obtaining relief and medical attendance. The act for the establishment of merchant shipping, her majesty trusts, will prove advantageous to the maritime commerce of the country. In regard to the several countries, you will still have important duties to perform. Her majesty urgently prays that the blessing of Almighty God may assist your efforts, and direct them to the attainment of the great object of her majesty's constant solicitude—the welfare and happiness of her people.

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The Queen's Address to Parliament.

The following is the text of the Queen's speech on the occasion of the prorogation of Parliament:

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN: We are commanded by her majesty to release you from further attendance in parliament, and, at the same time, to convey her majesty's acknowledgments for the zeal and diligence with which you have applied yourselves to the performance of your duties during the session just brought to a close. Her majesty commands us to inform you that her relations with foreign powers are friendly and satisfactory, and that her majesty trusts there is no danger of any disturbance of the peace of Europe. The war which has now thus been raging among the States of the North American Union has unfortunately continued with unabated fierceness; and the evils with which it has been attended have not been confined to the American continent, but her majesty having from the outset determined to take no part in the contest, has seen no reason to depart from the neutrality to which she has steadily adhered. Disturbances have taken place in some of the frontier provinces of the Turkish empire, and her majesty has instructed her ambassador at Constantinople, to attend a conference to be held in that city by the representatives of the several powers parties to the treaty of Paris in 1856. Her majesty trusts that the questions to be dealt with in the conference will be settled in a manner consistent with the treaty engagements of the allies, and in accordance with the just rights of the Sultan, and the welfare of the Christian inhabitants of his dominions. Her majesty's forces in China, together with those of the Emperor of the French, have been employed in co-operating with those of the Emperor of China in protecting some of the chief seats of British commerce in that

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1862. FALL TRADE [illegible]

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Headquarters for all kinds of

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WOOLEN YARNS,

ZEPHYR WORSTEDS,

Heavy Knit Wool Hf. Hose,

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We are receiving a full assortment of Woolen Goods for Fall Trade.

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DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN GOODS continue to

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FRENCH ARTIFICIAL EYES.

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CLOTHES WRINGER,

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[illegible]

Special Notices.

Batchelor's Hair Dye! The best in the world. WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from nature—warranted not to injure the hair in the least; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes, and invigorates the hair for life. GRAY, RED or RUSTY HAIR instantly turns a splendid Black or Brown, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Sold by all Druggists, &c. The genuine is signed William A. Batchelor on the four sides of each box. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st., New York, (late 233 Broadway and 16 Bond.)

HEADACHE!—Peak's Headache Remedy is the THING. No lady or gentleman should ever be without a Bottle after once using it. [illegible] Sold by Druggists generally. Wholesale Agent for the Northwest, R. R. LANDON, 88 Lake street, opposite Tremont House, Chicago.

Lyon's Magnetic Insect Powder,

Tested for 18 years and grows in favor. It kills and exterminates Roaches, Bed Bugs, Ants, Fleas, Moths in Clothes, Furs and Furniture, Garden Insects, &c. All genuine bears the signature of E. Lyon, and is not poisonous to persons or domestic animals. Beware of counterfeits and imitations.

Lyon's Powder kills all insects in a trice.

Lyon's Pills are death to rats and mice.

Sold everywhere. D. S. BARNES, 202 Broadway, New York.

S.—T.—1860—X.—Drake's Plantation BITTERS.—Exhausted Nature's great restorer. They invigorate, strengthen and purify the system, cure Dyspepsia, Acidity of the Stomach, Diarrhea, &c. A perfect Appetizer and Tonic. They invigorate the body without stimulating the brain. They are composed of pure St. Croix Rum, Roots and Herbs, and are recommended by all who use them. Adapted to old or young, but particularly recommended to the weak and languid. Sold by all Druggists, Grocers, Hotels and Saloons. P. H. DRAKE & CO., 202 Broadway, New York.

For the cheapest and best Hair Goods, Wigs, Braids, Curls, Frizzets, etc., go to A. [illegible] Lake street, and examine those wonderful productions of art. No scrutiny can detect the [illegible] from the natural when adjusted to the head. [illegible] Jewelry contains always the newest Paris [illegible] articles will give entire satisfaction.

To the Nervous of both sexes.

—A retired Clergyman having been restored to health in a few days, after many years of great suffering, is willing to assist others by sending (free) on the receipt of a post-paid directed envelope, a copy of the prescription used. Direct the REV. JOHN M. DAGNALL, 186 Fulton street, Brooklyn, New York.

CATARRH! CATARRH!

[illegible] LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY,

A sure cure for

CATARRH or COLD IN THE HEAD.

[illegible] easier to cure Catarrh than Consumption, and by curing the first we prevent the latter. Persons should understand that the better way to cure Consumption is to prevent it.

The symptoms of Catarrh as they generally appear are at first very slight. Persons find they have a cold and find that they have frequent attacks, and are more sensitive to the changes of temperature. In this condition, the nose may be dry, or a slight discharge, thin and acrid, afterwards becoming thick and adhesive. As the disease becomes chronic the discharges are increased in quantity, and changed in quality; they are now thick and heavy and are either got rid of by blowing the nose, or they fall into the throat and are hawked or coughed off. The secretions are offensive, causing a bad breath; the voice is thick and nasal; the eyes are weak; the sense of smell is lessened or destroyed; deafness frequently takes place.

By the aid of the LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY, all these symptoms can be effectually removed.

Price of the Catarrh Remedy, $2.00—sufficient for use one month, with full and clear directions, sent by express.

Office, 162 South Clark Street, (Up-Stairs.)

Address Dr. D. H. SEELYE, Post Office Box 4351, Chicago, Ill.

KNOW THYSELF!

Dr. J. H. McCANN,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, detects to a certainty the true condition and locality of diseases, by a simple and scientific method, without asking any questions. Diseases of the Throat and Lungs treated by Medical Inhalation and Constitutional treatment. Diseases of the Heart, of the Stomach, of the Liver, Kidneys, Dropsy, Nervous Dance, Cancers, Chronic Ulcers, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Fistula, Spasms, Fits, Diseases of the Eye and Ear, Skin Diseases, Rupture, Diarrhea. In short, all curable diseases of long standing cured in the shortest possible time. We are not a "cure-all" doctor, and will undertake no case without fair prospect of recovery.

Female Diseases, &c.,

[illegible]

Consultations and Examinations Free of Charge.

[illegible]

Important to Females.—Dr Cheeseman's Pills.

[illegible]

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS

[illegible]

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS

[illegible]

DR. N. S. DODGE, PROFESSOR of Lung and Female diseases, may be consulted [illegible]

Carriage Makers.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.

—The undersigned would most respectfully call the attention of those who are intending to purchase, [illegible]

READY-MADE CARRIAGES,

[illegible] LIGHT TROTTING WAGONS, OPEN AND TOP BUGGIES, BUSINESS WAGONS, DOCTORS' AND GENTLEMEN'S PHAETONS, AND ROCKAWAYS, &c.

Please call at our Manufactory and examine our Stock. H. & C. N. WILLETTS, Cor. State and 12th sts., Chicago, Ill.

NOVELTY CARRIAGE WORKS,

44 Adams Street, Chicago.

Established expressly for the manufacture of light carriage work, by

GEORGE PENNOYER,

[illegible]

THOMAS H. BROWN, recently from New York city, [illegible]

EASTERN CARRIAGES

[illegible]

Groceries.

250 HHDS. PORTO RICO AND CUBA SUGARS.—Common to choice in store and for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 71 South Water street.

500 BAGS COFFEE.—Rio, Maracaibo and Costa Rica, fair to prime, arriving and for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 71 South Water street.

500 HALF CHTS. TEAS.—A full assortment of new crop Greens and Blacks, embracing all grades of Young Hyson, Hyson Gunpowder, Imperial, Twankay, Oolong, &c. [illegible] PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 71 South Water street.

50 TONS TOBACCO.—Of reliable and standard Kentucky brands in boxes, half [illegible] PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 71 South Water street.

MACKEREL AND HAKE.

[illegible]

For sale by DAY & CURTISS, No. 19 Dearborn street.

Eye and Ear.

SURGERY FOR DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR.—Dr. J. B. WALKER, [illegible]

Hotels.

BIDDLE HOUSE,

DETROIT.

[illegible]

J. & A. [illegible] TABER, Proprietors.

AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON,

[illegible]

[illegible] HOSPITAL.—This institution [illegible]

[illegible] AND OUT HOUSES

[illegible]

Educational.

CLINTON AND LYONS, IOWA.

We have one hundred and twenty acres of beautifully located land, well improved, and with fruit now growing on it, lying immediately between these two thriving towns, three-fourths of a mile from each, which we will exchange for a moderate residence and some unimproved property in Chicago. This farm is admirably adapted for farming and occasional purposes. It will enable any person desiring a fine country home, with all the advantages of schools, churches, &c., to get one very cheaply.

We have a topographical map of the place, showing its location and situation with regard to the Mississippi river, and the surrounding country, in view of both of which the property in question lies.

S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 71 Dearborn street.

CHICAGO SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, 108 and 112 Cass street, North Side. Rev. Wm. H. Reynolds, Principal of the English Department; F. G. Bertrand, Principal of the French Department and Modern Languages. Under the supervision of a Board of Teachers and an Executive Committee. This Institution will be re-opened on the 16th of Sept next. For circulars containing particulars or any other information, apply at the Institution to F. C. BERTRAND.

SELECT CLASSICAL SCHOOL.

—Mr. S. G. SANGER, a graduate of Harvard University, who has had a large experience as a teacher, will open a select School for Boys, in Chicago, September 8th. A thorough course of English and Classical study will be pursued, similar to that adopted in the best private schools in Boston. Number of pupils limited to twenty. The best Eastern and city references furnished. For circular and further information address S. G. SANGER, P. O. Box 2388.

FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

Cincinnati, Ohio.

Miss C. E. NOURSE will begin the third year of her School in Cincinnati, on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 62 West Ninth street.

The number of pupils is limited, and the course of study is that of the highest class of private schools, including Latin, Mathematics, the Natural Sciences, History, English Literature, &c.

The Modern Languages are taught with the aid of the best native teachers, and French is the language of the school-room.

A few pupils will this year be received as members of the family, and placed under the care of Mrs. H. L. SOLLACE, late of Columbus, Ohio, as Preceptress out of school.

Mrs. Sollace is permitted to refer to Bishop McIlvaine, Cincinnati; F. Merrick, President Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, O.; Hon. Wm. Dennison, Hon. T. G. Worthley, J. W. Andrews, Esq., Columbus, Ohio, and others.

The greatest attention is paid to Physical Culture, and a course of Calisthenics and Games are in daily and acceptable use among the pupils.

Circulars can be had on application to Miss N. at Cincinnati.

Miss Nourse refers by permission to Rev. Daniel R. Goodwin, Provost University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia; Rev. Jas. Freeman Clarke, Boston, Mass.; Geo. S. Hillard, do.; Edwin P. Whipple, do.; Wm. Ry-land, Cincinnati; W. M. Corry, Esq., do.; John Kebler, Esq., do.

Also, to the following and other parents of pupils in Cincinnati the past year: W. S. Groesbeck, D. K. Cady, J. W. Ellis, R. W. Burnet, B. Hosea, Geo. Carlisle, J. L. Bouteiller, S. W. Pomeroy, E. D. Mansfield.

MRS. HOMES' SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

La Porte Union Seminary.

This Institution, comprising three Departments, PRIMARY, PREPARATORY and ACADEMIC, will commence its First Term on TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2d, 1862.

A limited number of Boarding Pupils can be accommodated, whose health and general deportment will be under the watchful and considerate supervision of the Principal. The German language will constitute a part of the regular course of instruction. This department will be under the care of a German lady of well known ability and success as a teacher.

Greek, Latin and French will be optional, and as full a course of each as desired can be taken.

Tuition payable quarterly in advance.

Calisthenics, Vocal Music and Composition in the various languages taught, will receive regular attention throughout the course.

For terms apply to MRS. M. McKEE HOMES, La Porte, Indiana.

ACADEMY OF LIND UNIVERSITY, AT LAKE FOREST, ILLINOIS.—The fourth year of this Institution, under the direction of M. C. Butler, A. M., Principal, and Rev. Wm. C. Dickinson, Professor of Languages, will commence on MONDAY, Sept 15th. Circulars giving full particulars, will be sent on application to either of the Professors, at Lake Forest, to Rev. Z. M. Humphrey, Rev. R. W. Patterson, D. D., Rev. Arthur Swazey, H. M. Thompson, Esq., H. E. Seelye, Esq., or to Peter Page, Esq., Secretary of the Board of Trustees, Chicago. Lake Forest, August 18, 1862.

DEARBORN SEMINARY, 83 WABASH AVENUE.—The next term of this Institution will open on MONDAY, Sept. 15th. The price of tuition in the Primary Department will be one-third less than heretofore. Circulars can be obtained by calling at the Seminary, or by addressing the Principal through the Post Office. Z. GROVER, Principal.

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY.—The next term commences Thursday, September 4th. Board in private families from $2.50 to $3.50 per week. Healthfulness of location, freedom from immoral influences, extensive Cabinets of Geology and Natural History, valuable library and full course of study, present the best facilities to students. The Preparatory School, connected with the University, is in a flourishing condition. Send for catalogues. Address HENRY S. NOYES. Evanston, Ill., Aug. 9, 1862.

MONTICELLO FEMALE SEMINARY.—The 25th term of this Institution will commence on the 10th of September. Application for admission should be made to the Principal, Miss PHILENA FOBES, Godfrey, Madison county, Illinois, who will furnish catalogues gratuitously on application, by mail or otherwise.

PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE.

Rev. I. C. PERSHING, A. M. President.

Best sustained College in the State—Fifteen Teachers. Attendance last year 248. Superb brick buildings. Thorough and extensive course of study.

Telegraphing and Organ Music Taught.

FORTY DOLLARS per term for boarding, light, &c. Fall term commences Sept. 2d. Send to the President for a Catalogue. M. SIMPSON, President Trustees.

A LIBERAL EDUCATION with Military Instruction and Drill.

WESTERN UNION COLLEGE and MILITARY ACADEMY, at FULTON, ILL., on the Mississippi River, will open its second year, Sept. 1st, 1862, with reduced Collegiate, Academic and Primary Courses. The College has a corps of twelve experienced teachers and lecturers, thorough appointments, the finest school buildings in the West (cost $30,000), an ample and attractive Military Park, an excellent and well furnished Armory, a fine Gymnasium, [illegible] The largest Institution in French, German, and Book-Keeping free and light. Tactics, Zouave and Fancy Drilling, and Gymnastics, under an officer of U. S. A. Cadets dress in Uniforms. Terms—$180 per school year for board, furnished room, fuel, lights, washing and tuition in every department, payable quarterly in advance. Cadets from abroad are boarded under the same roof with and under control of the teachers. For Circulars address D. S. COVERT, President, Fulton, Ill.

Coal and Wood.

CHEAP FUEL! CHEAP FUEL!

The increasing demand for the excellent Coal now being mined by the

Northern Illinois Coal and Iron Com'y,

OF LASALLE,

Has obliged me to increase my facilities for its supply, and I have just opened another Depot for their Coals on the East side, on Beach street, second yard north of Twelfth street, where I have the SELECTED LUMP COAL, just the thing for grates, stoves and steam purposes. I desire to call particular attention to our

NUT SIZE,

For Cooking Stoves and Ranges,

Which is being used by many families in our city, and is pronounced by all as good as any other Coal.

I would also call the attention of Manufacturers, Foundry Men and others interested, to our

Desulphurized Coal,

Which is fully equal, if not superior, at the price I offer it, to any Eastern Soft Coals.

Let consumers come and see and learn what we have, and I am satisfied they will find just what they want and at a price $2 to $3 per ton less than any other good coal in this market. Orders for any quantity left at either of my Yards, on the North Side, foot of Lasalle street, or on the West Side, on Beach street, will be promptly filled.

S. B. WILLIAMS, Agent.

COAL! COAL! COAL!—The Scranton, Pittston, Wilkesbarre and Shamokin Coal Companies, of Pennsylvania, again offer their Lump, Egg and Range Coals at Mining prices; freights and expenses added. They mine all their own Coal, and can sell the same cheaper than Anthracite Coal can be bought from any other source. Brewers, Bakers and Country Dealers' attention is called to the above facts.

Pig Iron, Lehigh, Blossburgh, Briar Hill, Erie, Chippewa and all other Coals, kept and sold at lowest Wholesale and Retail prices.

Offices: 282 Madison street, at Madison street bridge, 134 and 136 South Market street, and 740 South Clark street, foot of Liberty street. Post Office Box 6157.

ROBERT LAW, Agent.

Wool.

WOOL!

We have $20,000 placed in our hands to advance on Wool, for sale in this market or for shipment East where the highest prices may be realized. Producers and dealers in Wool will do well to communicate with us before selling. Address

RAPPLEYE & SHELDON,

Commission Merchants,

348 South Water st., Chicago.

Co-Partnerships.

DISSOLUTION.—The firm of Raithman & Manson, brass founders and refurnishers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. ROBERT MANSON, GEORGE RAITHMAN. Chicago, August, 23d, 1862.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between John Clark, John H. Marshall and Paul Jones, under the name and firm of John Clark & Co., was dissolved on the 17th inst., by the withdrawal of John H. Marshall. JOHN CLARK, PAUL JONES.

The Produce Commission Business will be conducted as heretofore by the undersigned, under the firm name of John Clark & Co. JOHN CLARK, PAUL JONES.

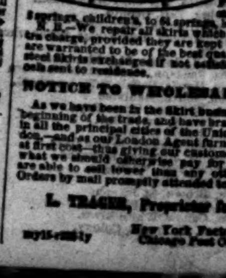
Hoop Skirts.

NEW YORK AND ILLINOIS

Hoop Skirt Manufactory,

And importer and dealer in all kinds of

French and German Corsets.



AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, No. 7 South Clark street (opposite the Court House), and 139 North Clark, bet. Indiana & Ohio streets.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Silk and Cotton Skirts Made to order at short notice. Old Skirts repaired, altered and shaped as good as new. [illegible]

N. B.—We repair all skirts which we sell without extra charge, provided they are kept clean. Our Skirts are warranted to be of the best quality. Wrong sized Skirts exchanged if not satisfactory, and all passed sold at cost to retailers.

NOTICE TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.

As we have been in the Skirt business since the first beginning of the trade, and have branches of our house in all the principal cities of the Union, as well as London—and as our London Agent furnishes us our material at first cost—thus giving our customers the benefit of what we should otherwise pay for commissions—we are able to sell lower than any other establishment. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

L. TRAGER, Proprietor for Chicago.

New York Factory, 22 Bowery. Chicago Post Office Box 4081.

The Tribune.

MONDAY, AUGUST 25, 1862.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining uncalled for in the Chicago Post Office.

LADIES' LIST.

A

Adams Helen M mrs 2, Aninngton Susan mrs, Alxander Anna mrs, Anderson Sarah mrs, Alexander Evelin E mrs, Avery S T mrs, Allison Catharine, Austin Maria T miss, Aavon Henrietta miss, Ashley Wm W mrs, Alberta Margaretta miss, Atkinson John mrs

B

Bruce Jane A mrs, Beebe Mary E miss, Barget Harriet mrs, Bell Maggie miss, Brown John J mrs, Bell Hannah mrs, Brown Jennie miss, Bendy Theresa P miss, Bucker Wm H mrs, Bigger Jimmy miss, Buchanan Mary A miss, Bissell Eliza F miss, Burton Nellie miss, Black Mattie mrs, Burdick Mattie miss, Blanks Martha A mrs, Burch Minnie miss, Bird Matilda mrs, Byrne Sarah Ann, Boland Elizabeth miss, Burke Catherine miss, Bond Ann mrs, Burke Sarah mrs, Bond Mary E mrs, Byron Jennette miss, Botsford E A miss, Butler Helen miss, Boothe Isabella miss, Baldwin S D mrs, Boyce Emma miss, Babcock Mary mrs, B[illegible] Anna mrs, Baldwin Hannah A miss, Borman Louisa, Babbett Mary Ann mrs, Bedford Ann C mrs, Barnard S A mrs, Brackett O P mrs, Barton Sarah miss, Breen Elizabeth mrs, Barette Mary A miss, Bryant Jennie M mrs 2, Barnard A L miss, Butt Catherine mrs, Bates Susan C miss, Briggs Zerurah M miss, Bates Helen miss, Bridges Emma J miss, Beebe Mary E mrs

C

Calade Louisa miss, Cleveland Esther miss, Caldar Mary Ann mrs, Clyde Ann mrs, Cahill Ellen miss, Clark Lizzie Bell, Capps Sarah mrs, Clark mrs, Carney Helen miss, Coleye Haldamrs, Carey Mary, Cole F H mrs, Carlia Amelia miss, Colby M A mrs 2, Carter Sarah Ann mrs, Cole L E mrs, Carroll Anna miss, Cole George H mrs, Carter Laura miss, Coleman Elon, Corran Maggie miss, Colton Edward mrs, Carkner A M mrs, Cook Tersah miss, Cave miss, Conway Margaret, Case Millie C mrs, Cooper Edmund, Casey Johanna, Conkey Edwin mrs, Castello Minnie miss, Conolly Jane mrs, Chapin Lizzie miss, Coolbaugh Corydon mrs, Cholton Emma, Covil Jane mrs, Chase Charlotte mrs, Cormode Jane mrs, Chase Harriet, Craman Sarah Jane mrs, Churcher Cornelia mrs, Crane August mrs, Chettick Margaret miss, Crouin Mary miss, Clifford John widow, Crossey B M mrs, Clarkson Anna miss, Cresup Ellen E mrs, Clagston Henry mrs, Crooker William W mrs, Clement Rachel mrs, Cushing Geo A mrs.

D

Darling Fannie mrs, Doyle Margaret miss, Daggie Julia mrs, Doran mrs, Daly Polly miss, Dorgan Mary mrs, Day Mary L miss, Drullard Frank E miss, Daly Ellen, Doughty Mattie miss, Davies Maria mrs, Dond Margaret mrs, Davis Robert mrs, Dooling Mary, Denchfield C M mrs, Duryea Jarvis mrs, Depen Elizabeth miss, Dyas Carrie H miss 2, De Lea Mary mrs, Dunham Sarah mrs, Devlin Hanora, Durfee Lottie miss, Dee Mary mrs, Dunn Cate mrs, Devan Lizzey miss, Duffy Mary mrs, Dempsey Lizzey miss, Dunn Mary miss, Dempsey Mary mrs, Durand Anna W mrs, Devine Wm mrs, Dunlap Ellen J mrs, Dixon Maria mrs, Dunbar Eliza P miss, Digby Fanny mrs

E

Eames Cornelia mrs, Egan Johanna miss, Ereldo Ann mrs, Elliott Anthony mrs 3, Easterbrook A mrs, Ellsworth Lottie miss, Edson Helen M mrs, Emond Marcellie mrs, Edwards Amanda mrs

F

Farrell Margaret mrs, Fisher Mary miss, Farwell Charles mrs, Fink Rosetta mrs, Farmer Mary A mrs, Flemming Navorni mrs, Farrell Anny, Flanders Sarah Jr mrs, Farwell Nancy mrs, Fosbush Harriet M, Fannimore Martha P miss, Fowler H mrs, Fannimore Jennie A miss, Foster Hanna W miss, Fink Mary miss, Fox Abbie F miss, Fitch Amia M miss, Ford Seth L mrs, Fitzgerald Mary mrs, Franklin Nealie miss, Finnell Mary mrs, Pull H M mrs, Fitzsimmons Hattie mrs, Fream Mary R mrs, Fitzgerald J mrs, Frasenburg Fred mrs, Fitzgerald Jon mrs 2, Fudley Emily miss

G

Gaskins mrs, Godrech Mollie E mrs, Garben Elizabeth miss, Gould R mrs, Goult Susan S mrs, Graham Elizabeth B miss, Gilmer V mrs, Goodridge Mollie C miss, Gilbert S J mrs, Graham Maria miss, Glass S A miss, Grey Sophie miss, Gleeson Ellen mrs, Graham Maria miss, Gillespie Jennie mrs, Graves J H mrs, Gilson Rosa mrs, Griffith Josie miss, Gallagher Annie miss, Greenwood Jennie mrs, Godfrey Mattie miss, Griggs Fannie miss, Golden Ellen miss, Green Sarah miss, Gould C mrs, Gurth Ella miss

H

Hager Mary mrs, Hickey Josephine miss, Hagle Eliza mrs, Hills N C mrs, Hall L mrs, Hitchcock J C mrs, Halsey Lucy mrs, Illand Mary mrs, Halsey Anna miss, Hillard Emma E miss, Halsey Mary mrs, Hollard Victoria madm, Hanly Patrick widow, Hogan Margaret mrs, Harford Ann mrs, Hooker Rosel, Harse Joannah, Holley Nat mrs, Hartergen mrs, Hoaglan J C miss, Harvey Mary mrs, Hollister Mary mrs, Harper Josephine miss, Hodge Mary J mrs, Harder Eliza, Hogan Margaret miss, Harraw Frank A mrs, Hosmea mrs, Hart M P mrs, Horrigan Mary mrs, Hassett Bridget miss, Howard Lizzie M mrs, Hatfield M C mrs, Howard Delia A miss, Hayes mrs, Hunt Eliza mrs, Hayward mrs, Hubbard Thomas mrs, Hendricks R W mrs, Hufman Sofer miss, Healy Johana mrs, Hughes Annie E miss, Hess M W miss, Husted Mary miss

J

James Elizabeth, Johnson Emily miss, Jennings Alice miss, Johnson Geo mrs, Jennings Marcia miss, Johnson E M miss, Jones Ruth B mrs

K

Kane Sarah Miss, Knox John R mrs, Kearney Catherine miss, [illegible], Kerns Ellen J miss, King Ellen A mrs, Keith A L mrs, King Charles mrs, Kely Julia miss, Kirtin Mary mrs, Kelly Sophia mrs, King Margaret H miss, Kelly L C Miss, Kinsmill O E miss, Kehl Lydia E 3, Kidder Albert mrs, Keeso Elizabeth miss, Kinella Bridget, Keeler Katie miss, Knight Martha C, Klaua Catherine mrs, Knapp Almira mrs, Kendall Amandah M miss

L

Lawler Michael mrs, Livingston Marg't miss, Laha Lissa mrs, Lindsay Hannah mrs, Lane K G mrs, Lilleston Amelia mrs, Laramine miss, Lougan Margaret mrs, Lake Martha miss, Loomis Sarah S mrs, Leland Gardner mrs, Lordon Harriet Wm, Leasin Fannie L, Lorier Francis E miss, Leffevear Cathrine, Louis Belle miss, Lee J Lewis mrs, Lee Mary Ann miss, Lolmer Harriet E mrs, Littlefield Emily miss

M

Magner Bridget, Miller Nelly miss, Mallen Maggie miss, Miller Bridget mrs, Madden Hanah mrs, Moloney Patrick C mrs, Mahoney Hanah mrs, Mosak J W mrs, Mahlman Rosa mrs, Mongenger Anna mrs, Mahor Margret miss, Moloney Mary mrs, Manoon M S mrs, Morton Aggie miss, Marshall Ellen miss, Morton Eliza mrs, Marra Elizabeth mrs, Morse Robert mrs, Marion Louisa mrs, Morley Serena mrs, Marshall J mrs, Moran E mrs, Maroney Ellen mrs, Moore Mary miss 3, Marder John mrs, More Sarah mrs, Mather Calista miss, Meyres Ella miss, Mathews Rachel mrs, Murphey Mary miss, Matteson Mary B miss, Murphey Harrie miss, Mathews Jennie miss, Myers Ann miss, Matteson Delphine mrs, Murphey F mrs, Mesley C P miss, Murphey mrs, Miller Emergene miss, Murray Margaret mrs, Melvard Mary mrs

Mc

McCarthy Kate mrs, McGuire Cath mrs, McBeth Agnes miss, McGill Sarah mrs, McAffee Fora H mrs, McIntyre Martin mrs, McAllester Marsha miss, McKee Ally C miss, McCabe F mrs, McLaughlin Mary miss, McCarthy Betsy miss, McMahon mrs, McCormick Maria miss, McMahon Eliza, McCloud Catherine miss, McMasty Mary miss, McDonnell Theresa B miss, McMahon Mary miss, McDermott M miss 2, McNamara Mary miss, McGillis Flora miss

N

Nelson W T mrs, Newman Flora W miss, Neary Lizzie miss, Nolan Sarah miss, NewCondes Mary miss, Nolan Eliza miss, Nesbot Aggie miss

O

Oliver Helen M mrs, O'Callaghan Pat'k mrs, Oliver Henry mrs, O'Mally John mrs 2, Osborne S E miss, O'Neill mrs, Osborne Agnes mrs, O'Mally Sarah E miss, Osgood Mary A mrs, O'Meara Mary H miss, O'Brien Frank mrs

P

Paith Susan miss, Petrie Jennie miss, Packard N B miss, Peterson L F mrs 5, Parish Sarah mrs, Petero Mary mrs, Parian Wm dr mrs, Pitt Susan miss, Paul A mrs, Pinter Barbara miss, Patee Susan mrs, Pickering Chas mrs, Payne Maggie mrs, Powell Mary miss, Payne Catherine mrs, Powers Josephine mrs, Perry Caroline mrs, Potter Ann mrs, Pernell Caroline mrs, Pondan S J mrs, Peck James mrs, Pursal Jane mrs, Pendleton Lissie miss

Q

Quackenbush M E mrs

R

Randall M L mrs, Riordon H miss, Rankin James mrs, Richardson Henry mrs, Remington Cordelel miss, Rigby John mrs, Randall Wm mrs, Richards E H miss, Rice J J B mrs, Robinson Mary Anne mrs, Riner E L mrs, Rodolf H K mrs, Reed Ida R mrs, Roberts Margret miss, Reed Ema Newton miss, Rowen Mary Ann miss, Rigney Lizzy mrs, Ryan Patrick J mrs, Richards Alice miss

S

Sawyer E L miss, Smith Alice Aroon miss, Scott Andrew mrs, Smith Jane M mrs, Scoville Sam'l mrs, Somerville A M miss, Schwind E M miss, Stapleton Catherine miss, Scott Johanna mrs, Stannard Nellie mrs, Seeley Cora miss, Stephens Hattie miss, Sevest Mahilda miss, Stevens Sarah miss, Seaton Arelia mrs, Stuart E F mrs, Shelter Simon Catherine, Steele Lucy C mrs, Shutler W D mrs, Steele Laura miss, Shipman Sarah, Startevant Nellie B, Shoffer Ellah mrs, Sullivan Dennis mrs, Shepard Harriet A, Summers M E mrs, Shepard Otis mrs, Switzer Maria A mrs, Snow Sarah Ann miss, Summers M E mrs, Sloan Mary E miss, Sweet Mary mrs, Simons Eliza miss, Swann Samuel mrs, Smith P T mrs, Stem Wm mrs

T

Tayler Lizzie H miss, Travis Matilda, Taft Sarah A, Tod Ellen, Terry Jenni, Tobin Jeanett, Therry Elizabeth, Tobin Eliza, Thayer Maria A mrs, Twifold Elizabeth, Thomas Julia, Turner Dora miss, Tod Sarah K, Twigge Clara E, Tod Eliza

V

Van Steenberg Sarah mrs, Vanosdell Ella mrs 2

Y

Young Mary, Younghiare A miss, Young Andven 2, Yates mrs

W

Walce Carry N miss, Whitcomb Naomi mrs 2, Walker Fanny A miss, Whitney Alice E mrs, Walrath Abram E mrs, Whitney Eliza A miss, Wallace John B mrs, Whitman Geo mrs, Wallace Mary John mrs, Whipple Maria mrs, Ward E miss, Winbolt Anna miss, Wardrum Flora miss, Willard Elizabeth mrs, Ward Ellen Jane miss, Willets Alice miss, Warley Agnes, Wiswell C L mrs, Warner Wm mrs, Wilbur Della, Wise Mary E mrs, Williams mrs, Waverill E W mrs 2, Wood Mary H D, Webb Frank mrs, Woodbury Hellen, Webb Addie mrs, Wright Eliza, Walsh Mary E miss, Wright Agnes miss, Walsh Winnie mrs, Wright J A mrs, Walsh Martha E miss, Wright mrs, Walsh Ellen miss, Wright mrs, Walsh Margaret E miss, Wychoff Geo H mrs

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

A

Abbott A A, Anderson Geo, Anstead Isaac, Anderson A Jr, Adams T, Abram John, Adams capt, Ashley Thos W, Allen Joseph, Andrews O, Arens Geo, Adams Wm J, Ackley Patrick, Abraham W G, Ailing Wm J, Allen Calvin, Andrews G G, Austin W H, Adams E P, Andrews Jas H, Austin the Shoe, Alerton S B, Alexander C C, Anderson W P, Avery E W, Adams James W, Hunt [illegible], Allis E W, Armstrong Jas A, Ackerman Wm K, Andersson Geo, Aylar John, Arnold W B, Ashworth Jos, Averry Horse

B

[illegible]

C

[illegible]

D

[illegible]

E

Egan Lawrence, Eaton Isham, Evers Robt, Edmonds L, English James, Exman Chas, Edwards W T, Edwards Thos, Enderson G N, Evans Wm F 3, Eason James, Evers Chas, Edmonds Wm, Eaton J W rev, Edmonds A 2, Edwards J W, Edwards T C dr, Elliott B F, Hogan John, Eating S & G, Evans & Bros, Eaton Jos rev, Ebdrook G H, Edwards T O dr

F

[illegible]

G

[illegible]

H

[illegible]

I

Ingoldsby Alex, Ibbotson I, Irwin mr, Imeson Chris, Irish Geo, Irwin Jno H, Irons Chas D 2

J

Janson & Smith, Jennings Thos, Johnson B H, Janson Egbert S, Jeffers Jos, Johnson S B, Jay Freeman S, Johns Wm, Johnson Thos, Jackson B C, Jones & Rierdon, Johnson Geo, Jackson T A, Jones R A capt, Johnson J E, Jackson Saml H, Jones Henry, Johnson Jno 2, Jacobs Louis, Jones H, Johnson Michael, James C C major, Jones Henry L, Julioph H, James J J, Jones Jos, Justus Henry, Jewett H W, Johnson & Spencer, Justus Wm, Jewett Owen

K

King Wylhya, Kinchens J W, Kennicott Frank, King Wm 2, Kent Jas 2, Kilgrove E A 3, Kimbal Willard, Kline G P, Kerr Robt capt, Kaneley Jno, Kiney Thos, Kerr Elisha M, Kendig J A J 2, Kernes Geo, King P P & co, Kieley Jno, Kirkpatrick T F, Kellogg C D 2, Kellogg Jas, Kelly Thos, Kingman B F 2, King Jas, Kavanagh S, Kendall A W 2, Kerr J B Bent, Keefe Stephen, Killen & Bloom 2, Keeffe Jas

L

Ledington Jno, Lord John S, Lally Thomas, Larney Jno, Leach John C, Lena Thomas, Linchan Mich'l, Landreth J H, Loomis Thomas, Lawlor Mhichael, Lindon James, F Jr, Leslie Jno, Lewis James, Lovejoy Stephen, Lightstone Levi, Leigh James, Lictie G W, Larkin Michael, Loomis J H, Lamb S J, Largeton, Lee James, Loomis Frank C, Lyons Willard, Long Jas capt 2, Locke S S, Lapham Wm, Looby Jas, Leonard Frank, Lamb Jno C, Lawler Jno, Linehan F M, Leonard Joseph, Lyman J, Lord F A, Lee Wm S, Lee J C, Levy E, Lewis Jno J P, Lambert Jessie, Lindsman Richard, Long John, Landers Jas, Lecca John, Lovley, Valen-Lawrence Edward J, Lewis Jas W capt, Lewers Geo W, Lepper C C, Leavenworth E, Landin A 2, Leck Aden B, Lilley Robt, Laraby Alex, Lane Benjamin, Little Seld D G, Libby B S, Laughlin & co, Leach DeWitt C, Lockwood A, Leagley & bros, Leonard D, Lamb Albert, Lyon L & co

M

Mulvany Mich'l, Myers R, Marick Willard, Miller L C, Munroe Duncan, Moulden Louis, Moorehouse Edward, Mattola John jr, Miller L W capt, Mayfield John, [illegible]

[illegible]

Military.

NINETEENTH ILLINOIS!—Those desirous of joining an old regiment have now an opportunity of joining the best Regiment in the service, the 19th Illinois,

GEN. TURCHIN'S OLD REGIMENT,

Stationed at present at Huntsville, Ala.

Recruits should bear in mind that the great advantage of joining an old regiment is, that they will be discharged from service at the end of the term of enlistment of the regiment, not being required to serve three years. The 19th Illinois has served [illegible]

Twenty-Five Dollars Bounty

And one month's pay in advance. Recruits are furnished clothing immediately.

Recruiting office corner Washington and Dearborn, Portland Block. LIEUT. JOHN YOUNG, Recruiting Officer.

SUTLERS AND AGENTS—You will find the Stationery and Gifts in my Union Variety Envelopes worth more by fifty per cent. than those put up by any other dealer. Large cash Prizes. Suppliers of Union Stationery always on hand. Also, dealers in Union Goods and Prizes of every description. Address F. A. THOMAS, P. O. Box 4303, 120 Randolph-sts., Chicago. Send for a circular.

MILITARY NOTICE.—Officers of the 72d and all other new Regiments, will find it to their interest in purchasing outfits to call on E. R. BOWEN, 20 Clark street, (up stairs), OVER THE UNITED STATES EXPRESS OFFICE. Sword Belts, Sashes, Shoulder Straps, Caps, Bugles, Pistols, Cartridges, and everything connected with the best quality and cheapest in market. E. R. BOWEN, 20 Clark st., up stairs.

To Contractors.

TO CONTRACTORS.—Brick SEWERS TO BE BUILT ON WEST HARRISON AND WEST ADAMS STREETS.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 10 a. m., Monday, Sept. 1st, for constructing about 1500 feet of 3 feet and about 5200 feet of 2½ feet Brick Sewers, circular in form, eight inches thick, and to be laid in cement.

Proposals will state the price per lineal foot for the work complete including all materials and labor, except brick, junction pipes and man-hole covers, which will be furnished by the Board.

For plans and specifications, inquire at this office, No. 19 Court House.

Satisfactory security for the faithful performance of all contracts will be required.

The Board reserves the right to reject any and all proposals at their discretion.

A bond, the form for which can be obtained at this office, will be required from every bidder, guaranteeing the execution of a contract agreeable with the bid.

Office of the Board of Public Works, Chicago, Aug. 23d, 1862.

By order of the Board, A. W. TINKHAM, Sec'y.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE U. S. TROOPS AND PRISONERS OF WAR.

OFFICE OF THE ACTING ASSISTANT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, U. S. ARMY, Chicago, June 9, 1862.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 27th inst., at 12 m., for furnishing complete rations to all the United States troops and prisoners of war which have been or may be stationed at camps of rendezvous in the State of Illinois, north of Springfield, except the camps at Peoria and Chicago.

COMPOSITION OF THE RATION.

Three fourths of a pound of pork or bacon, or one and a fourth pounds of fresh salt beef, twenty-two ounces of bread or flour, or one pound of hard bread, or one and a fourth pound of corn meal, and at the rate, to every one hundred rations, of eight quarts of beans or peas and ten pounds of rice or hominy, ten pounds of green coffee, or eight pounds of roasted and ground coffee, or one and a half pounds of tea, fifteen pounds of sugar, four quarts of vinegar, one pound of sperm candles or one and a fourth pounds of adamantine candles, or one and a half pounds of tallow candles, four pounds of soap and two quarts of salt. Thrice per week, an issue of potatoes, at the rate of one pound per man. Twice per week one gallon of molasses to every one hundred rations.

Fresh beef shall be issued as often as the commanding officer of the Post, Detachment, or Regiment, may require it in lieu of salt meat.

Bidders in their bids are required to mention the contract price of the component parts of the ration, in order that such fractions of the ration as may be required for consumption in hospital may be charged at the fractional contract price.

Each bid must be accompanied by the guarantee of two responsible persons, that the bidder will, if his bid be accepted, sign the contract. Each bid will also mention the names of two sufficient securities, and to be endorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Subsistence."

The rations to be furnished under this contract shall be of the first quality, and the undersigned reserves to himself the right to reject all unreasonable bids. All bids not strictly in compliance with this advertisement will be rejected. Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of bids.

JOHN CHRISTOPHER, Captain 16th Infantry, Act'g Ass't Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. Army.

ARMY CLOTHING.—Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until Monday, the 25th day of August instant, at 12 o'clock M., for making Uniforms for the DRAFTED MILITIA of the State of Illinois.

The materials will be furnished by the United States. Samples of the kind and workmanship required can be seen at this office. The number of suits proposed to be made (complete, (to consist of Overcoats, Frock Coats and Pants) must be specified in each bid. The clothing is to be made in the State of Illinois.

All bids to be enclosed in sealed envelopes, and accompanied with the written names of two responsible sureties.

The advertiser reserves the right of rejecting any or all of the bids, if not satisfactory.

J. A. POTTER, Capt. and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

Assistant Quartermaster's Office, U. S. A., Chicago, Illinois, August 18th, 1862.

War Claims

WAR CLAIM OFFICE FOR EVERY COUNTY IN THE NORTHWEST. Office 88 Dearborn Street, Chicago Ill.

ISAAC R. HITT & CO., Attorneys for Soldiers for ten years past, continue to collect claims of every kind here at Washington, and at each State Capital of the Northwest. Soldiers and Officers discharged, collect their pay here; Subsistence Bills collected here; Contractors' Bills settled here; Claims of deceased Officers and Soldiers, as well as Bounties and Pension Certificates obtained at Washington. Pension Money collected at the several Pension Agencies in each State.

WAR CLAIM OFFICE OF LEAVITT & WRIGHT, Attorneys at Law.

All kinds of Claims promptly collected. Pensions and Bounty obtained; Treasurer's Warrants promptly collected and the money remitted. Fees $5.00. Discharged Soldiers' pay collected. Fees $2.00. Address LEAVITT & WRIGHT, Chicago, Ill. Office 63 Clark street.

BENEVOLENT WAR CLAIM ASSOCIATION.

ESTABLISHED AUG., 1862,

For the Collection of

Bounties, Pensions and Back Pay

OF DECEASED SOLDIERS.

Office 56 Dearborn Street, Walker's Building, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

JOHN B. TURNER, President.

C. A. GREGORY, Secretary

DIRECTORS.

JOHN B. TURNER, AUGUSTUS H. BURLEY, N. B. JUDD, EDWARD I. TINKHAM, JULIAN S. RUMSEY, E. K. ROGERS, E. C. LARNED.

For the present, claims upon the Government will be collected upon the following rates of charges:

Upon all Claims for sums of FIFTY DOLLARS OR LESS, a charge of ONE DOLLAR.

Upon all Claims for sums exceeding FIFTY DOLLARS (where a commission is allowable), 2½ per cent. on the amount collected.

Upon claims where a per cent. is allowed by law, the smallest charge possible. [illegible]

The members of this Association have contributed a sufficient amount of money to meet the necessary expenses of its organization and the establishing of an office; and it is designed to have the income of the Association simply cover the necessary expenses of conducting its business, in the Interest of the Soldiers; and if the rates above fixed are too high for that purpose, they will be reduced to a point just sufficient to accomplish this object.

All communications to the Association should be addressed to C. A. GREGORY, Secretary, P. O. Box 163, Chicago, Ills.

NAMES OF THE MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

Van H. Higgins,	W. S. Gurnee,	C. T. Wheeler,
Mark Skinner,	T. Drummond,	Grant Goodrich,
C. H. Ray,	T. H. Dunham,	L. C. P. Freer,
T. M. Avery,	H. G. Loomis,	F. Mosely,
E. I. Tinkham,	B. F. Cobb,	J. L. James,
A. H. Burley,	C. A. Gregory,	Jos. T. Ryerson,
L. Baven,	W. H. Brown,	Henry T. Dickey,
J. L. Rumsey,	W. G. Saltonstall,	E. F. Watkins,
A. Carter,	C. G. Stearns,	Geo. Armour,
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S. C. Higginson,	J. B. Turner,	Nathan Mears,
E. C. Sherman,	J. Beecher,	Ed. H. Sheldon,
D. Goodwin, Jr.,	A. C. Coventry,	J. R. Botsford,
D. Thompson,	D. D. Ogden,	John V. Farwell,
R. B. McCagg,	F. D. Adams,	J. A. Potter, U.S.A.
Rev. R. Collyer,	T. P. Woodworth,	Wm. Bross,
Wirt Dexter,	Rev. R. H. Clark-	Wm. H. Bradley,
Ed. C. Larned,	son,	J. L. Scripps.
F. L. Y. e,	N. D. Clapp,	

WILLSON & MERRIAM, of the "Central Western War Claim, Bounty and Pension Office," 48 Clark street Chicago, Ills. are in almost daily receipt of Invalid Pension Certificates and certificates for Arrears of Pay due deceased soldiers. Their's is the oldest War Claim Establishment in the West, and parties who wish their business promptly, efficiently and reliably attended to, can have it done by applying to them.

OFFICE FOR INVENTORS.

GRITZNER & COHEN, Washington, D. C. Post Office Box 155. REFERENCES:—Hon. L. Trumbull, U. S. Senate, Ill.; Hon. J. W. Grimes, U. S. Senate, Ia.; Hon. E. B. Washburne, M. C., Ill.; Hon. Owen Lovejoy, M. C., Ill.; Hon. F. E. Spinner, U. S. Treasury; F. H. Watson, Esq., Ass't Sec't. of War; Geo. Harrington, Esq., Ass't Sec't. of the Treasury; J. R. Jones, Esq., U. S. Marshal, Chicago.

WAR CLAIM OFFICE OF GRITZNER & COHEN, Washington, D. C. Post Office Box 155. REFERENCES—Hon. L. Trumbull, U. S. Senate, Ill.; Hon. J. W. Grimes, U. S. Senate, Iowa; Hon. E. B. Washburne, M. C., Ill.; Hon. Owen Lovejoy, M. C., Ill.; Hon. F. E. Spinner, U. S. Treasury; F. H. Watson, Esq., Ass't Sec't. of War; Geo. Harrington, Esq., Ass't Sec't of Treasury; J. R. Jones, Esq., U. S. Marshal, Chicago.

ALEXANDER SILLER, Notary Public and Commissioner and Agent for Military Claims, No. 2 South Clark street, corner of South Water street, Chicago, Ill. Having been connected with the United States Pay Department in the Districts of Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee, I am enabled to procure arrears of Pay, Bounty, Pensions, etc., with unusual efficacy and dispatch. Special attention paid to making up accounts of resigned officers and discharged soldiers, who can obtain their pay sooner by applying to me than by visiting a Paymaster. I am also prepared to sell Exchange on Great Britain, Continental Europe. Collect Inheritances, etc., by power of attorney. References, by permission—Hon. F. A. Hoffman, Lt. Governor of Illinois; Hon. Edward Salomon, Governor of Wisconsin; David Tod, Governor of Ohio.

CARR BROTHERS,

ILLINOIS

BRANCH HOUSE OF

"The National Claim Agency"

Of Harvey, Collins & Brace, Washington, D. C.,

Knight's Block, 123 Dearborn street, Chicago.

The most reliable and ONLY DIRECT War Claim Agency in Chicago.

Particular attention paid to SPECIAL CLAIMS, PENSIONS, BOUNTIES and PATENTS.

NO ADVANCE FEES demanded and NO CHARGE made for prosecuting claims if not recovered.

To parties having LARGE CLAIMS we would say we can give UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY for any amount required.

Address CARR BROTHERS, "National Claim Agency." P. O. Box 4091.

Refers to Chicago Tribune Company; G. S. Hubbard, John A. Nichols, Esq.; Messrs. C. H. & L. Larkin & Co.; Messrs. Pollock & Wilkins; Messrs. Tuttle, Tower, Dickerson & Co.

Real Estate.

LANDS IN KANSAS—To sell or trade for a stock of Dry Goods.

80 per cent Land, 20 per cent Cash.

For particulars address, by mail, A. W. SPALDING, Grasshopper Falls, Kansas. All communications strictly confidential.

LANDS.—To all wanting Farms—Mild climate, large and thriving settlement of Vineland, THIRTY MILES south of Philadelphia by railroad. RICH SOIL.

Fine Crops to be seen growing.

Twenty acre tracts at from $15 to $20 per acre, payable within four years.

Good Business Openings—Good Society.

Hundreds are settling and making improvements. Apply to CHAS. K. LANDIS, Post Master, Vineland, Cumberland County, New Jersey. Letters answered. Papers containing full information will be sent free.

BUTTER AND LARD—We are in want of Butter and Lard. Persons in the country by consigning to us will receive the highest prices and immediate returns.

BATES, STONE & CO., 217 South Water street, Chicago.

Transportation.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.

THE STEAMER

F. W. BACKUS

Will leave A. Harvey & Co's Dock, NEXT SATURDAY, AUGUST 30th, at 7 o'clock P. M., for

The Various Ports on Lake Superior.

For Freight or Passage apply to A. HARVEY & CO., 22 and 24 South Water street.

THE PEOPLE'S LINE

—OF—

NEW STEAMERS,

For Buffalo & Intermediate Ports.

These Boats are new and splendidly furnished, with a view to the comfort of passengers.

One boat of this line leaves daily at 6 o'clock P. M., from the I. C. R. R. Dock, for the above ports.

Ticket office No. 12 South Water street, opposite the Central Depot, Chicago.

L. BRADLEY, Only Authorized Agent.

A. WALLINGFORD

WESTERN AGENT FOR

GREAT WESTERN

AND

GRAND TRUNK

RAILWAYS,

ALSO FOR

CHICAGO AND SARNIA

PROPELLER LINES,

Connecting at Sarnia with

GREAT WESTERN AND GRAND TRUNK RAILWAYS,

For all points East.

TRANSPORTATION to and from NEW YORK, BOSTON, PORTLAND, MONTREAL, and all New York, New England and Canadian Towns.

Via all Rail, or Water and Rail,

AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES.

For Rates, Bills Lading, &c., apply at the

Company's Office, corner of Lake and Dearborn streets, Chicago.

Or at the Steamboat Office of A. E. GOODRICH, first Warehouse ABOVE RUSH STREET BRIDGE, on River street.

THE

Western Transportation Co

AND

WESTERN EXPRESS.

1862.

THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY having made arrangements to run their Line of Steam Propellers on alternate days with those of the

NEW YORK CENTRAL

AND

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROADS,

Numbering thirty first-class, staunch and strong steamers, offer to the commercial public, facilities of a superior character for the transportation of merchandise and produce to and from the Eastern, Western, Northern and Southern States. The Company's unequalled CANAL facilities, consisting of

130 Canal Boats,

Of the largest class, six of which leave New York and Buffalo daily, connecting at Buffalo with the following Propeller Lines:

THE WESTERN EXPRESS,

(Owned and operated by this Company) will run over the New York Central Railroad to Buffalo, connecting with the various railroads leading West, and with the following Lines of Propellers on the Upper and Lower Lakes:

The Upper Lake Line Daily.

W. T. Co. Steamers. — B. C. & C. Line Steamers.

TONAWANDA, FOUNTAIN CITY,

FREE STATE, WENONA,

MOHAWK, MENDOTA,

PLYMOUTH, EVERGREEN CITY,

NEPTUNE, GALENA,

MAY FLOWER, CHICAGO.

Leaving the dock at Erie Basin, and foot of Michigan street, every evening at 7 o'clock. For freight or passage, apply at the Western Transportation Office, Erie Basin, and the Buffalo, Cleveland and Chicago Line Office, foot of Michigan street.

The Detroit Line Daily.

Via North Shore direct, connecting at Buffalo with the New York Central, and Buffalo, New York and Erie Railroads.

W. T. Co. Steamers. — W. T. Co. Steamers.

MISSOURI, DUNKIRK,

ILLINOIS, CONCORD,

SAGINAW, MARY STEWARD,

OMAR PASHA.

Leaving the dock, Erie Basin, every evening, at 7 o'clock. For freight or passage apply at the Company's Office, Erie Basin.

Cleveland, Toledo, Sandusky and Green Bay Line.

Central Railroad Steamers.

EQUATOR, EQUINOX,

ARAXES, EUPHRATES,

ECLIPSE, COMET,

ROCKET, MARQUETTE,

CUYAHOGA, ORONTES,

FOREST QUEEN.

Leaving the dock at Erie Basin, at 7 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply to J. D. Dole, Agent, office foot of Michigan street.

For bills lading and contracts by Canal or Railroad apply to the following Agents:

HUGH ALLEN, Agent, No. 1 Coenties Slip, New York.

A. COLSON, No. 60, Astor House, New York.

J. C. CHASE, 112 Pier, Albany, N. Y.

H. G. CHASE, 22 River street, Troy, N. Y.

J. L. HURD & CO., Hurd's Dock, Detroit, Mich.

J. J. TALLMADGE, Mississippi and Prairie Du Chien Railroad Dock, Milwaukee.

[illegible] Green Bay, Wis.

W. F. HURD, Boston, Mass.

Western Transportation Co., Erie Basin, Buffalo.

CONSIGNEES:

BOND & MORRIS, Cleveland, Ohio.

DENNISON B. SMITH & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

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JOHN HEARN & CO., Erie, Pa.

DUTTON & RAYMOND, Racine, Wis.

KENOSHA PIER CO., Kenosha, Wis.

W. WRIGHT & CO., Waukegan, Ill.

J. F. KIRKLAND, Sheboygan, Wis.

C. Y. RICHMOND,

Down Freight Agent, North Dearborn street.

J. W. TUTTLE, Up Freight Agent

Foot of State street, Chicago, Ill.

THE

Northern Transportation Co.

OF OHIO

Is prepared to transport property between

Boston, all Points in New England, New York and the West,

With promptness, care and dispatch.

This well known Line of Fourteen First-class Screw Steamers, connects at Ogdensburgh with the Railroad for Boston and all Points in New England;

At Cape Vincent with the Railroad and Propeller Line between Cape Vincent and New York,

And at Oswego with a

LINE OF 25 FIRST CLASS CANAL BOATS

Between Oswego, Troy, Albany and New York,

Forming a DAILY LINE from Boston, New York, Ogdensburgh, Cape Vincent and Oswego to Cleveland, Toledo and Detroit,

AND A TRI-WEEKLY LINE TO

Chicago, Milwaukee and Intermediate Ports

AGENTS:

J. Myers, 181 Broadway, New York. John Hogg, 7 State street, Boston. Geo. A. Eddy, Ogdensburgh. J. Crevolin, Cape Vincent. John H. Crawford, Oswego. Peltor & Breed, Cleveland. Walker & Hayes, Toledo. E. R. Mathews, Detroit. O. J. Hale, Milwaukee. Taylor, Murray & Co., Racine.

CLARY & HOWE, Agents.

Foot of North Lasalle st., Chicago.

1862. MISSOURI RIVER 1862

PACKET LINE.

ST. JOSEPH AND OMAHA

IN CONNECTION WITH THE

HANNIBAL & ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD

STEAMER OMAHA,

Captain F. B. KERCHEVAL. S. ED. DAY, Clerk.

STEAMER WEST WIND,

Captain J. D. HOOPER. W. W. COPELAND, Clerk

WILL LEAVE ST. JOSEPH TRI-WEEKLY During the Season,

For Forest City, White Cloud, Rulo, Arago, Aspinwall, Brownville, Rockport, Sonora, Nebraska City, Plattsmouth, Council Bluffs and Omaha, on the arrival of the Express Passenger Train from St. Louis and the East.

The Boats of this line are commanded by skillful and experienced officers, and have been carefully overhauled and refitted in the best manner to insure comfort and safety to passengers and shippers.

To Travelers and Shippers to the Upper Missouri.

Western Iowa, Nebraska Territory and the Gold Mines, this line is recommended as safe, expeditious and reliable.

Overland Transportation Companies

At Nebraska City and Omaha will receive freight from this Line for Denver, Salt Lake, &c. FREE OF CHARGE. This route offers to passengers and shippers from the East more and better facilities than any other.

THROUGH CONTRACTS MADE

By authorized Agents for this Line, in all the principal cities in the East, Chicago and Saint Louis, for Freight and Passengers.

Merchants and Miners bound East from Denver and Gold Mines will find it much to their advantage to take one of the Boats of this Line at Omaha or Nebraska City, which places are within seventy-five hours' traveling time of New York and Philadelphia.

STEAMER ALEX. MAJORS,

Captain SAMUEL BURKS, JNO. A. NICELY, Clerk

Will leave LAYAH, (the terminus of the Platte Country Railroad), DAILY, for Fort Leavenworth, Weston, Kansas City, Wyandotte and Kansas City, and connecting with the Express Train [illegible]

[illegible]

Tickets Sold on Board of all the Boats

Via Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, to all points East by any of the different routes.

All Freight consigned to this Line at St. Joseph will be forwarded by the Boats, free of drayage. Apply for further information to

E. FORD, Superintendent,

Or, H. C. FERGUSON, Secretary, Saint Joseph, Mo.

Railroads.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

On and after Sunday, July 20th, trains will leave from the Great Central Depot as follows: [illegible]

FOR HYDE PARK AND WOOD LAWN.

Trains leave Chicago: [illegible] Leave Wood Lawn: [illegible]

W. R. ARTHUR, Gen'l Sup't.

W. P. JOHNSON, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

Medicinal.

SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC.

If you have bad digestion,

Try one Bottle of Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic.

If you have a fullness in stomach after eating,

Try one Bottle of Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic.

If you feel weak or debilitated,

Try one Bottle of Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic.

If you feel low spirited,

Try one Bottle of Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic.

If you have a bad breath,

Try one Bottle of Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic.

LYNN, MASS., June 15th, 1861.

DR. SCHENCK:

Dear Sir—I meant to call on you when you was last in Boston to make an acknowledgement to you for the great good I have derived from the use of your Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills. I called on you in May last. I thought I had consumption; but you said it was liver complaint and dyspepsia, and recommended the Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills. I suppose you have forgotten me; but I will try to explain my case, and I think you will recollect me. [illegible]

[illegible]

I do not believe you will know me, for I am so changed, but I am bound to see you the next time you come to Boston. As I said before, I am now a well man. My skin is as clear and tongue as clean as yours. I have gained seventeen pounds in flesh, and solid at that; I can eat as much as any one man in Lynn; am in the shoe business and everybody knows me here, and am well known in Boston and New York. I am always talking about you and your medicine, and suppose I have been the means of selling many dollars worth already. Yours respectfully, JAMES T. JONES.

Dr. J. H. Schenck's Principal Office is at 39 North 6th street, Philadelphia, Pa., where letters for advice should always be addressed.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Sea Weed Tonic, each One Dollar per bottle, or Five Dollars per half dozen. Mandrake Pills 25 cents per box.

The Trade supplied by LORD & SMITH, 23 Lake st., Chicago, Wholesale Agents.

Legal Notices.

ESTATE OF ASHLEY GILBERT, DECEASED.—Public notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Ashley Gilbert, deceased, to present the same for adjudication and settlement, at a regular term of the County Court of Cook County, to be holden at the Court House in the City of Chicago, on the third Monday of October, A. D. 1862.

MARIA GILBERT, Administratrix. Chicago, Aug. 19th, 1862.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, November Term, 1862. James Lemmon and Edward Lill, [illegible]

[illegible]

D. N. BURNHAM, Compl'ts' Sol'r.

ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—County Court of Cook County.

Public notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Administratrix of the estate of Dolliver Walker, deceased, will appear before the said Court, at the September Term thereof, to be holden on the third Monday of September A. D. 1862, at the Court House in said County, for the purpose of settling and adjusting all claims and demands against the estate of said deceased, when and where all persons having such claims are requested to present the same for adjustment.

ABIGAIL F. WALKER, Administratrix Estate Dolliver Walker. Chicago, July 23d, 1862.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, September Term, 1862. Sarah M. Dunn vs. David Dunn. In Chancery.

Affidavit of the non residence of David Dunn, defendant above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago, Notice is hereby given to the said David Dunn, that the complainant filed her bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the ninth day of August, 1862, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendant, returnable on the first Monday of September next, (1862), as is by law required.

Now, unless you, the said David Dunn, shall personally be and appear before said Superior Court of Chicago, on or before the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of September, 1862, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same, and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

THOMAS B. CARTER, Clerk.

J. WOODBRIDGE SMITH, Compl'ts' Sol'r.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, Richard K. Swift and Melissa A. Swift, his wife, and James Johnston and Jenny Johnston, his wife, on the thirty-first day of January, A. D. 1861, [illegible]

[illegible]

Chicago, June 28, 1862. WILLIAM B. OGDEN.

The above sale is postponed until Monday, first day of September, 1862, at the same time and place.

WILLIAM B. OGDEN.

Vermin Exterminators

To Destroy—Rats, Roaches, &c.

To Destroy—Mice, Moles and Ants.

To Destroy—Bed Bugs.

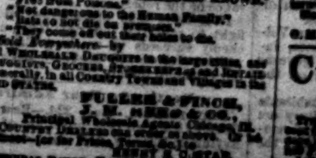
To Destroy—Moths in Furs, Clothes, &c.

To Destroy—Mosquitoes and Fleas.

To Destroy—Insects on Plants and Fowls.

To Destroy—Insects on Animals, &c.

To Destroy—Every form and species of Vermin.



The "ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDIES KNOWN."

[illegible]

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All Wholesale Druggists in the large cities, and by Druggists, Grocers, Storekeepers and Retailers generally, in all Country Towns and Villages in the United States.

FULLER & FINCH,

J. H. REED & CO.,

Principal Wholesale Agents, Chicago, Ill.

COUNTRY DEALERS can order as above. Or address direct—(or for Prices, Terms, &c. to)

HENRY R. COSTAR,

PRINCIPAL DEPOT—No. 482 Broadway, New York.

Railroads.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

For Madison, Janesville, Freeport, [illegible], Oshkosh, Fond du Lac, Green Bay, Berlin, Ripon, [illegible]

[illegible]

GEO. L. DUNLAP, Gen. Ticket Agent.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

[illegible]

C. G. HAMMOND, Sup't.

DETROIT AND CHICAGO RAILROAD LINE.

[illegible]

1861.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Michigan Southern and Lake Shore RAILROAD.

[illegible]

JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen'l Supt. R. N. RICE, General Superintendent.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE TO NEW YORK, NEW ENGLAND AND THE CANADAS.

On and after SUNDAY, MAY 4th, 1862, Trains leave the Great Central Union Depot, foot of Lake street, as follows:

[illegible]

R. N. RICE, General Superintendent.

J. W. SMITH, Western Pass. Ag't.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.

FOR MILWAUKEE, LA CROSSE, ST. PAUL, OSHKOSH, BELOIT, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

On and after Monday, May 5th, 1862, [illegible]

GREAT CONSOLIDATED LINE!

CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO AIR-LINE RAILROAD.

Forty Miles the Shortest Route to Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Louisville.

[illegible]

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TIME.

[illegible]

JOHN F. TRACY, Gen'l Sup't.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

[illegible]

For Boston, New York, Philadelphia, BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, Harrisburg and Pittsburgh.

[illegible]

1862. THE 1862.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R.

355 Miles Double Track.

(with its connections,)

IS A FIRST-CLASS ROUTE.

FOR SAFETY, COMFORT AND SPEED

To all the Eastern Cities!

THE TRACK IS STONE BALLASTED AND ENTIRELY FREE FROM DUST!

THREE DAILY TRAINS FROM

PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA

(with close connections from Western Cities)

ALL CONNECTING DIRECT TO NEW YORK

THROUGH PHILADELPHIA,

And close connections at Harrisburg for

BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON

FROM PITTSBURGH TO NEW YORK

One train runs daily (395 miles,)

VIA ALLENTOWN, WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS

Arriving in advance of all other Routes.

EIGHT DAILY TRAINS FROM

PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK!

Tickets for Sale to Boston by Boat or Railroad.

Best Tickets good on any of the sound lines.

FARE TO ALL POINTS AS LOW AS ANY ROUTE

SLEEPING CARS

ON NIGHT TRAINS TO

PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE

BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH AND TRANSFERRED FREE.

FREIGHTS:

[illegible]

LIVE STOCK.

[illegible]

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.

[illegible]

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD LINE.

CHANGE OF TIME.

[illegible]

Hats and Caps.

HATS AND CAPS.

E. P. L. BROOM

(Successor to E. R. Kellogg & Co.,)

Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in

HATS AND CAPS,

FURS AND BUFFALO ROBES.

50......Lake Street, Chicago......50.

I shall keep on hand the best assorted Stock of Goods in the above line in this market, and offer them, either by the dozen or package, at manufacturers' prices. Merchants are invited to examine my Stock. Mr. E. R. Kellogg remains with me and will be happy to see his old friends and customers.

E. P. L. BROOM.

ARMY CLOTHS,

PIECE GOODS,

FOR MENS' WEAR,

Tailors' and Clothiers' Trimmings,

AT WHOLESALE.

CHAS. BEARDSLEE & BROS.,

56 LAKE ST., CHICAGO.

BIDWELL'S CELEBRATED

COAL OIL AXLE GREASE.

The Best Article Made.

FULL STOCK IN

BOXES, KEGS AND BARRELS

Constantly on hand and for sale to the trade

At Manufacturer's Prices

—AT THE—

LAMP AND OIL STORE OF

POPE & SLOCUM,

Sole Agents for the Manufacturer, 123 Clark St.

WORTLEBERRIES.—The Upland Huckleberry,

HARD AND DRY,

In prime order for shipment, received daily, at No. 20 State street. H. P. STANLEY.

Initials.

Chicago Sewing Machine Co. 124 Lake St.... Hardware Store, Chicago Insurance Co. ... "A. E. C." ... Attorney at Law ... 83 Randolph St. ... P. O. Box 4715 ... Mess. O. & 15 Lasalle ... W. B. M., care H. P. Hancheo & Co ... 74 & 76 Fulton St. ... "D. P." ... J. D. G. ... 35 Dearborn St. ... Mr. O. R. E. ... Office of the Bartlett Sewing Machine ... Hoopskirt Manufactory 156 Lake St.

Persons wishing drop letters advertised must affix a three cent stamp.

Office open from 1st of May to 1st of November, daily (except Sunday) from 7 a. m. till 8 p. m. On Sunday from 8½ till 10½ a. m. From November 1st till May 1st, from 8 a. m. till 8 p. m. daily (except Sundays), and on Sundays from 8.30 till 10.15 a. m.

J. L. SCRIPPS, P. M.

The Tribune.

MONDAY, AUGUST 25, 1862.

FROM MEMPHIS AND THE SOUTH.

Interesting News from the Southern Papers.

GUERILLA RAIDS IN EVERY DIRECTION.

Burning of the Steamer Swallow.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MEMPHIS, 19, via CAIRO, August 22, 1862.

Gen. Hovey's reconnoissance from Helena, which returned on the 18th ult., lost twelve killed, wounded and died from disease. His force was 5,000. A large amount of property was captured. Dr. Washington's residence was burned near Clarendon, where our men killed a spy who tried to lead the command into an ambush. The surprise was evaded by shelling the woods as they marched, thus driving off the rebels lying in wait to receive them.

Fifteen conscripts came into Hovey's camp. They went to Helena and joined the 1st Arkansas volunteers, with quite a number of refugees. Several rebel guerillas have been captured lately and brought into the city from the adjoining country. About twenty came in yesterday.

A Mississippian furnishes the following items regarding Southern movements:

Gen. Bragg is at Chattanooga. His next move seems to be Nashville-ward.

Last week the rebel Jackson's cavalry at Coldwater, Miss., fell back toward Tupelo.

On Tuesday Porter was said to be at Holly Springs, burning cotton and harrassing all Union sympathizers.

Gov. Thayer, formerly colonel of the 1st Nebraska regiment, is now lying at Helena, quite sick.

Col. Anthony, provost marshal of Memphis, has been appointed colonel of the 66th Indiana volunteers, by Gov. Morton.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MEMPHIS, 20th, via CAIRO, August 22, 1862.

The steamer Champion, on her last passage down from Cairo was fired upon and ordered to by guerillas at the foot of Island No. 8; but keeping on, received a volley, and about forty bullets struck her. No one was hurt.

There is a story in circulation here to-day, to the effect that thirty deserters came into Helena yesterday, from the rebel Gen. Hindman's forces, stating that more Texans revolted lately in the vicinity of Little Rock, on account of the non-receipt of pay. They made a demand and were refused, and then threw down their arms, and swore they would go home. Upon receiving some insulting language from Hindman, some men raised their guns and fired upon him, several bullets piercing his clothes, but none entering his person. This took place on the 15th inst.

The steamer Swallow, which is the armorer's and blacksmith's shop of Davis' fleet, which has been some time aground, twenty miles south of the city, was set on fire Wednesday night and burned. The clerk of the City of Alton gives the following statement to the editor of the *Evening Bulletin*: The Alton was on her way up the river on Wednesday night, and when below Carr Island she was hailed, and a man taken aboard who had been in the water. He stated that he had been sleeping aboard the steamboat Swallow, which had been lying aground for a week on the bar near the Island. He was awakened by the sounds of breaking and smashing, and on looking up found the boat on fire, and at once jumped into the water to save himself, without waiting to ascertain how the fire originated. He concluded that guerillas had stolen on the boat and set her on fire. After this the Alton was twice hailed. The shouts indicated a number of voices, perhaps eight or ten. As there was fair reason to think that guerillas were about, the Alton paid no attention to the hail, but continued on her way to the city. The Swallow was burning as she passed her. She was a stern-wheel boat, supposed to be worth $5,000 or $6,000.

Thirteen hundred mounted guerillas, part of Jackson's command, under Col. Anderson, on the Mississippi side opposite Helena, are committing all sorts of depredations on the people about there, who had begun to bring in their cotton freely, and had it all ready for sale. But the guerillas have now burned it all up. It is estimated that there have been not less than 1,000 bales of cotton burned opposite Helena within the past four days.

The ferry boat Hamilton Belle was fired into several times by guerillas on the Mississippi side, about a mile and a half from Helena.

MEMPHIS, August 21, via CAIRO, 23d, 1862.

It is reported in town this morning that guerillas, several hundred strong, entered Raleigh, the capital town of this county, from the north side, passed through, and came within seven miles of Memphis. They set fire to all the bridges on Wolf River, hunted out all concealed cotton, and burned it. They then moved towards Union Depot, thirty miles from here.

They are understood to have been a part of Porter's gang, some of Faulkner's cavalry, and some new recruits raised by a man named Burrows, near Raleigh. One object of this band is supposed to be the placing of cannon at or near Fort Pillow, to obstruct the Mississippi. The federal troops will hardly allow the consummation of this purpose.

The Grenada *Appeal*, of the 18th, says preparations indicate a general movement of the confederates outside of Richmond upon Tennessee and Kentucky, all to take place in a few days.

Hon. John S. Phelps, military governor of Arkansas, arrived here yesterday with his staff. Hon. W. F. Switzler, the new secretary of state, accompanied him. Numerous citizens joined in a call for Gov. Phelps to address the people, to which he consented. A large audience assembled last evening in Court Square, and he made a patriotic and eloquent appeal.

The Granada *Appeal* of the 19th has come to hand. It contains but little of importance. It records the movements of Jackson and Morgan at Gallitin, in Middle Tennessee, crowing considerably over Morgan's capture of the place, as it says, stopping communication by rail, between Louisville and Nashville, and rendering the provisioning of Buell's army very difficult. The *Appeal* adds that there are indications of a general movement of Bragg's, Marshall's, Smith's, McCowan's and Forest's armies, which will restore Tennessee, and Kentucky to the confederates, in a few days or weeks at most.

A dispatch from Mobile, 17th, says Morgan, the Federal general, is retreating, leaving only two Tennessee regiments at Cumberland Gap. Morgan, the rebel guerilla, turned up at Gallitin, Tennessee, twenty miles from Nashville, last Tuesday, captured the place and took 300 prisoners, destroyed the railroad trains and much property. He sent a dispatch to Major Smith at Nashville, saying he would call on him shortly. "He had not seen him since he got beat for office in the confederate army." Morgan camped Wednesday night in Huntsville.

MOBILE Aug. 16.—It is said a slight skirmish took place on the 15th, at Cumberland Gap, by General Stevenson's forces. It was rumored that the Federals were evacuating the Gap.

MOBILE, Aug. 16.—A dispatch to the *Advertiser*, dated Knoxville, Aug. 15th, says a gentleman from Wythe, Virginia, who arrived this morning, states that Mr. Moore, member of Congress from Kentucky, had received a dispatch that General Jackson had gained the position which he sought beyond the Rapidan River, and also that he had been reinforced by General Lee, and fighting was progressing yesterday.

RICHMOND, Aug. 15.—A detachment of Captain Bayler's cavalry, twenty-eight in number, made a dash into Front Royal yesterday and captured the provost marshal, ten of the provost guard, and eleven horses. A large force of Yankees were in the vicinity at the time.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 21.—Sailed steamer Sonora for Panama, with 120 passengers and $930,000 in treasure for New York, and $300,000 for England.

The political canvass in California is becoming exciting. Senator Latham is stumping the State, and is pretty well received by both wings of the Democracy, and bitterly opposed by the Republicans. The probabilities are that the Republicans will secure a majority in the Legislature, though the contest bids fair to be close. The Breckinridge Democrats make no nominations for the Legislature, and will support the Union or Latham ticket in the different counties.

A large portion of the town of Bear Valley, on Gen. Fremont's Mariposa estate, including the St. Charles Hotel and government block, were destroyed by fire on the [illegible]. Loss not ascertained.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 22.—The inhabitants of Port Townsend, Washington Territory, are [illegible] the removal of the custom house to Port Angelo, the new port created by Congress, opposite Victoria. They threatened resistance, and only gave up the custom house records when the warship Shubrick threatened to fire a broadside in case of any further demonstrations. The population of Port Townsend have $340,000 of taxable property. Port Angelo has no population or houses, but has a good harbor.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23.—Considerable quantities of gold are arriving at Los Angelos from the New Colorado mines, which are situated southwardly of the Colorado River, sixty miles north of Fort Zuma, and 100 miles south of Mohave, extending indefinitely into an unexplored country, occupied by hostile Indians. About 300 Americans and 700 Mexicans are engaged in prospecting with such encouraging indications that emigration in that direction is very considerable. This must result in the exploration of an extensive region of country, hitherto unknown, but believed to be rich in gold.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23.—Hongkong dates to the 28th of June are received.

The steamer Cortez, formerly a California coaster, was destroyed by fire at Shanghai on the 24th of June.

Thirty-one buildings in Hornitas, Mariposa county, were burned on the 19th. Loss, $25,000; insured $7,000.

MEETING OF THE REBEL CONGRESS.

JEFF. DAVIS' MESSAGE.

RETALIATORY MEASURES PROPOSED.

A New Conscription Law Recommended.

Important Bills Introduced.

WASHINGTON, August 23, 1862.

The rebel Congress met in Richmond on the 18th inst., on which occasion Jeff. Davis submitted his annual message. He leads off in his usual hypocritical style, and then alludes to the federal goverment as "robbers, assassins," &c., *ad finitum*. He speaks of and recommends retaliatory measures to meet the laws recently passed by the federal government; recommends the issue of more rebel treasury shinplasters, and alludes to the building of rebel vessels at home and abroad. The message betrays great signs of weakness in the rebel government, for no nation that has power in its hands ever puts forth such arguments as to acquiesce in murder, rapine, &c., under the name of retaliation.

After alluding to the sufferings of the people and the gallantry of the troops, he said:

"The vast army which threatened the capital of the confederacy has been defeated and driven from the lines of investment, and the enemy, repeatedly foiled in its efforts for its capture, is now seeking to raise new armies on a scale such as modern history does not record to effect that subjugation of the South so often proclaimed as on the eve of accomplishment." Davis then charges us with rapine, wanton destruction of private property, murder of captives, &c., and speaks of the confiscation bill as atrocious. While the moneied obligations of the confederate government are forged by the citizens of the United States, and at least two generals of the United States are engaged in exciting servile insurrection, another has been found of instincts so brutal as to invite the violence of his soldiery against the women of captured cities. He mentions Gen. Butler subsequently. Davis then says: To inquiries made of the commander-in-chief of the armies of the U. S. whether the atrocious conduct of some of their military commandants meet the sanction of the government, answers had been evaded on the pretext that the inquiry was insulting, and no method remains for the suppression of these enormities but such retaliative justice as it may be found possible to execute. Retaliation in kind for many of them is impracticable, and I have had occasion to remark in a former message, that under no excess of provocation could our noble hearted defenders be driven to wreak vengeance on unarmed men, or on women and children. But stern and exemplary punishment can and must be meted out to the murderers and felons who, disgracing the profession of arms, seek to make of public war the occasion for the commission of the most monstrous crimes. Deeply as we regret the character of the contest into which we are about to be forced, we must accept it as an alternative which recent manifestations give us little hope can be avoided. The exasperation of failure has aroused the worst passions of our enemies, and a large portion of their people, even of their clergymen, is now engaged in urging an excited populace to the extreme of ferocity, and nothing remains but to vindicate our rights and to maintain our existence by employing against our foe, every energy and every recourse at our disposal."

Davis recommends further legislation to make the conscription universal; also, the issue of additional treasury notes; also, some legislation for contracting military transportation. He says the very large increase of forces recently called into the field by the president of the United States renders it necessary hereafter to extend the provisions of the conscript law so as to embrace persons between the ages of thirty-five and forty-five years. The vigor and efficiency of our present forces and their condition, and skill and ability which distinguish their leaders, inspire the belief that no further enrollment will be necessary; but a wise foresight requires that if a necessity should be suddenly developed, during the recess of Congress, requiring increased forces for our defense, means should exist for calling such forces into the field without awaiting the assembling of the legislative department of the government.

The rest of the message is unimportant.

In the rebel House of Representatives, Foote of Tennessee, offered a bill for retaliatory purposes. It recites that the enemy refuse to treat our partisan soldiers as prisoners, and have also punished innocent private citizens for their acts. It provides that an officer who may have ordered such atrocities be put to death if captured. An equal number of prisoners, officers to be preferred, taken from the enemy, to suffer the fate inflicted on our captured soldiers or citizens. Also a bill to punish negroes in arms. It provides that federal armies incongruously composed of white and black shall not be held to the privileges of war, or to be taken prisoners. Of such as may be captured the negroes shall be returned to their masters or publicly sold, and their commanders hung or shot as may be most convenient.

He also offered a bill to retaliate for the seizure of citizens by the enemy. It provides that of the prisoners held by us, a number equal to that of the citizens seized shall be held as hostages for their safety, and subjected to like treatment. Any officer, civil or military concerned in their seizure shall be imprisoned during the war.

All the bills were referred to the military committee.

Mr. Foote offered a bill to provide for raising an additional force of 250,000. On his own motion it was laid on the table, also an export duty of twenty per cent on cotton and tobacco to aid in indemnifying losses of citizens by the enemy.

Ohio Union Nominations.

The Union Convention met at Columbus Thursday. We learn that the attendance was very full—nearly 500 delegates being present. Lieut. Gov. Stanton was president, with the usual force of vice presidents and secretaries. The following nominations for State officers were made:

Judge of Supreme Court—F. T. Backus, of Cleveland.

Secretary of State—Wm. S. Kennon, of Belmont county.

Attorney General—Chauncy N. Olds, of Columbus.

School Commissioner—W. D. Kenkle, of Clark county.

Board of Public Works—J. B. Gregory, (incumbent.)

We learn that an excellent feeling prevailed throughout the Convention, and that the nominations were received with very general approval. With the exception of Mr. Henkle, of whom we have no knowledge, we can speak in entire confidence of the men chosen—they are eminently fitted for the positions assigned them.—*Cleveland Herald.*

A Timely Order on Surprises and Surrenders.

MACON CITY, Mo., Aug. 22.—The following is an extract from a general order issued by Gen. Morrell, governing the movements of troops in this division: "Any official in this division who permits his command to be surprised, or who, while he has a round of ammunition left, surrenders his command to the enemy will be tried for neglect of duty and cowardice, and will, if found guilty, be shot in accordance with the articles of war. A surprise is never excusable, and there can be no palliation for an offense so grave as the neglect of duty, which alone can make it possible. A surrender is only excusable when there are no longer any defenders, or means of defense, or when there is no possible chance or hope of cutting through the enemy, and then the true soldier will strike one blow for honor, however hopeless of victory."

Direction with Regard to Exemptions.

HARRISBURG, Aug. 21.—By orders received from the war department, Surgeon General Smith is directed to instruct surgeons to examine persons claiming exemptions with reference to their ability to fight and do other duty, and that only. Under this order those claiming exemptions on account of various disorders will stand but a poor chance. Surgeons will be at once selected for the various counties, and sworn to perform their duties without fear or favor. No certificates of physicians or affidavits of disease by persons afflicted, will be regarded by the examining surgeons.

Excitement in the Sandy Valley—5,000 Rebels Under Humphrey Marshall Coming.

[From the Catlettsburgh (Ky.) Advocate, 21st.]

On Wednesday evening Quartermaster Kissinger, with a small squad of cavalry, arrived from Louisa, and reported that 3,000 rebels have occupied Paintsville, and that 2,000 more are but a short distance behind them, making their way down Sandy. The rebels report their number at 5,000, but it is believed by many citizens in the Valley that their number does not exceed 3,000.

Col. Cranor sent for reinforcements more than a week ago. One regiment was expected to arrive last evening. The forces, together with what home guards can be got together, will probably be sufficient to check the advance of the rebels.

It is more than probable we will have a fight to report in our next issue, unless the enemy succeeds in reaching this place, in which event we will probably have to mold our type into bullets.

Death of a Rear Admiral.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23d.—Rear Admiral George Campbell Read, governor of the Navy Asylum in this city, died this morning.

THE CITY.

Voyage of the Smelling Committee.

INVESTIGATION OF THE RIVER.

Unparalleled Filth and Unexampled Putridity.

ROTTEN DISTILLERIES AND STUMP TAIL CATTLE.

On Saturday last at two o'clock p. m., a Smelling Committee, composed of Aldermen Botsford, Edwards, Hoyt, Brown, Baragwanath and Holden; E. S. Chesborough, Engineer of the Board of Public Works; Fred. Letz and G. G. Gindele, of the same Board; Dr. Mahla, chemist; and such of the reporters of the city press as were stench proof, embarked on the tug J. S. Rumsey, lying at Prindiville's Dock, for a voyage of investigation up the North and South branches of the River. The embarkation was effected with a realizing sense of the character of the voyage, and an air of solemnity was observable upon the faces of the voyagers, as if they were uncertain whether they should ever again visit *terra firma*. Various counter agents had been procured by the passengers of the dauntless little tug which was to penetrate the stinking mysteries of the branches, such as extra handkerchiefs, cologne bottles, camphor, chloride of lime, lemons, cigars and other articles, the value of which was thoroughly appreciated before the voyage was ended. The chemist was provided with a startling array of vials, jars and acids, which, arranged upon the bulkhead, created an impression among the natives of Kilgubbin that we were floating whisky-venders, and large numbers rushed down to the bank with postage stamps, eager to get a drink. The process of chemical examination pursued by Dr. Mahla was substantially this: A bucket of the fluid called water was dipped up at various points. A glass jar was partially filled with the fluid, into which a small quantity of sulphuric acid was poured. The sulphuretted hydrogen gas, which is the essential element of all stench, and emitted by decomposing or rotten substances of any kind containing sulpur, was separated from the water by the action of the acid, and was detected by the discoloration of paper suspended in the mixture, having been previously moistened with a solution of sugar of lead.

Prior to starting, water was dipped from the river east of Clark street bridge, where the action of the lake was apparent. The water was of a dirty yellowish color, but the paper showed little or no change, indicating that the water at this point is comparatively pure.

From Clark street bridge to Newberry's elevator there was no change in the water. Up to this point the company preserved their equanimity and were calmly discussing the merits of boulders and Nicholson, the afterturtle topic of aldermen. Upon rounding the point, however, into the North Branch, the water changed into an inky hue, and, plowed up by the propeller, sent forth a stench which was almost overpowering, and at once created a demand for the counter-agents mentioned above. At this point there is little or no current. The current of the North branch meeting that of the South Branch creates an eddy of huge dimensions, holding in its black embrace the oceans of filth coming down. Here it lies in one vast bed, rotting, fermenting, decomposing; unmeasured depths of refuse from slop-shops, tanneries, distilleries and stables, sending forth its malarious odors and poisoning the breezes as they sweep over the city. No living thing—man, bird, beast or insect—could live for an instant in the seething mass of corruption. The chemist applied his test, and the paper almost instantly was blackened. The chemist alone was in ecstasies. Wrapped up in his science, what cared he for stench, so long as the stinking fluid wrought so beautiful a change, but the yellow primrose was a primrose, and nothing more to *them*. They could only see rottenness and filth above, and untold horrors beneath the stagnant flood. This condition of the water reaches to Indiana street, and is materially made worse by the refuse emptied into the river from the innumerable shanties upon the bank.

Above Indiana street bridge, for a short distance the water improves and its color changes. The respite was hailed with ecstacies of delight. A few fleets of ducks were paddling about the marge, which provoked curious dissertations upon natural history. Several of the half clad, dirt-colored natives rushed frantically down the water's edge and attempted to board us, but their efforts proved unavailing. In their rage they howled dismal execrations in an unknown tongue. The only sounds we could catch were "A-r-r-r, bize, d'ye mind um—stone um, stone um." The natives, therefore, commenced a vigilant search for stones, apparently, but failing to find them, contented themselves with a renewal of the execrations.

As we journeyed farther north, the water again began to grow impure. We passed tanneries where men were engaged in washing huge piles of green hides in the river, and finally came alongside an old scow, where several laborers were at work. The latter commenced a series of vigorous remonstrances, which threatened to develope into a pugilistic outbreak, but were finally quelled by one or two of the more muscular aldermen politely requesting the scowmen to sail in. The scow was laden with slops from Crosby's distillery above. An engine and pumps conveyed the slops from the scow to long troughs, which in turn conveyed them to the hog pens upon the bank. These pens are roofed, forming several long blocks capable of containing upon the least calculation six or seven thousand hogs. All of them were filled. Drains and uncovered ditches led from these pens down to the river and conveyed all the refuse slops, mud, manure and filth directly into the water. So vast was the amount of this that some of the drains were fairly choked up with the rotten mass. The water in the vicinity is nearly of the consistency of dough; its surface completely covered with manure, its lower depths made up of—Heaven only knows what. Gunnybags suggested that the locality would be a charming spot for a basket picnic, but summary threats of throwing him into the river choked any further suggestions in that line.

Near North avenue bridge the tug arrived at Rawson's distilleries and stables. The voyagers had sailed through Cologne water thus far in comparison with the river at this point. Here there are located fifteen low-roofed stables, their rears upon the west bank of the river. Some distance above is located the distillery, the hot reeking slops from which are conveyed by long troughs to the stables. The stables are occupied principally by beef cattle; one or two filled with cows and a few hogs. The poor animals are chained up to the racks, standing upon slippery, slanting floors. Here you find the realities of stump tails. There were cattle with long tails, with half tails, with stump tails, and no tails at all. Some of them had swelled feet; others lying on the slippery floors, upon the utmost provocation failed to rise. The filth attracted legions of flies, with which the cattle were literally covered. Many of them had badly chafed hips and joints, showing long confinement. Probably few of them for a long time had visited the boundless expanse of meadows close by, filled with ripe succulent herbs and grass. The large majority of them were very fat, for still-slop is a wonderful fattener, in which event, whatever its influence upon beef and milk, it is evidently a waste of time and money to drive them to pasture, and so they remain there in their filthy stalls, covered with flies and dirt, without even a sniff of fresh air, wistfully gazing, as it seemed to us, from their scanty windows out on to the boundless acres of feed, stretching away in every direction. "How often do you drive these cattle out to pasture?" inquired Gunnybags of a man filthier even than the cattle. The man, with a stare of astonishment at the ignorance of Gunnybags, replied monosyllabically, "Never." Gunnybags subsided, and sought no more to pry into the mysteries of raising beef and producing milk.

This establishment, we were informed, nets the proprietor the handsome sum of $600 per day.

Thus much for the interiors; now for the effect upon the river. From these stables fifteen ditches lead down into the river. The rotten hay and manure are piled up in immense heaps upon the bank, making an ooze—the character of which one zealous Alderman tested by slipping into it from the planks, up to his knees, which was followed by a verbal explosion more emphatic than elegant. Through these ditches sluggishly rolls a thick flood of manure, mud, slops and other rotten compounds into the river, the whole surface of which, at this point, seems almost a solid mass of putrefaction. There is not a drop of pure water in this vicinity. The little creeks and bayous are stagnant pools of corruption, in which there is no living thing but the worm and the maggot. Not even the carrion fly skims its surface. Combine all the filthy substances you can conceive, and you cannot outdo it. Make a broth of assafœtida, polecats, buzzards, toads, the vilest weeds of the swamp and the rankest nondescripts of the most malarious bogs and still, the North Branch, at this point, would carry off the first prize.

We plowed our way to Wicker's distilleries. Here the slops are partially kept from the river by embankments. Their very confinement, however, increases the stench. This lagoon of slops, perhaps an acre in extent, has an outlet about eight inches wide, but the thick adhesive character of the compound prevents any very rapid current. Consequently, the sickening stuff, of unmeasured depth, lies there rotting and fermenting in the sun. Passed these distilleries, and delayed at Clybourne avenue bridge by the tender, who was taking his *siesta* some distance off, we passed up to Nickerson's distilleries, the head of North Branch navigation, and disembarked. The stables connected with these distilleries are of recent date, and hence comparatively clean. It was at first a mystery where the slops were emptied. A tour of investigation, however, soon developed in a grove hard by a lake of slops walled in with a dam. Several other dams with an extra letter ensued,—the result of the discovery. The company gazed and fled. The chemist in the meantime kept on up to the Milwaukee Railroad bridge, analyzed a specimen of the water and found it nearly pure. There are no distilleries above Nickerson's.

The North Branch voyage was ended. The party re embarked, and as rapidly as possible plowed their way back through the corruption, and then made the tour of the South Branch. From Lake street bridge to Monroe street the water is impure, but by no means equal to that of the North Branch. At the Gas Works the surface of the water is covered with coal tar, and the water has a gassy smell, but not unpleasant in comparison with the stench of the other branch. From Monroe street to at least a mile west of Bridgeport the river is pure, and there is no smell arising from the water.

The party reached Clark street bridge at six o'clock perfectly satisfied with their trip. The above facts, seemingly highly colored perhaps, are not exaggerations. The stench and filth may be appreciated by sight and smell, certainly not by description. We have no comments to make. The Council have seen and smelt the North Branch. Now, what will they do with it?

THE ARTHUR GUARDS.

Presentations to Capt. Geo. W. Smith and Lieut. Geo. Chandler.

The Arthur Guards, Capt. Geo. W. Smith, 2d regiment of the Board of Trade, were on Saturday honored with a call from hundreds of our citizens, including many ladies, on the occasion of the presentation of a sword, a pair of pistols, and a full uniform suit to their Captain, and of a sword and belt to their Lieutenant. No officer has more or warmer friends here than Capt. Smith: and we are glad to know his men have that confidence in him that should always be reposed in a commander, and which he is so well calculated to inspire. This company was, we believe, the first to go into the camp of this regiment, and it has made great proficiency in drill and discipline.

The company was formed in a hollow square; the Light Guard Band, the officers and the speakers were inside; the regiment was formed outside in the rear; and a large number of spectators were collected in front.

The presentation speech was made by Col. F. A. EASTMAN. He began with some happy and pertinent remarks, suggested by the occasion, at the conclusion of which he said:

I now approach a part of my task with feelings of pain, which, however, this occasion would not ordinarily excite. Some of your friends are acquainted with the circumstances that attended your brother's recent death, and they give you the utmost sympathy of their hearts. Heber S. Smith, Adjutant of the 5th Connecticut, in the severe battle of the other day at Culpepper Court House, while leading a portion of that regiment against the enemy, was shot through the head, and expired instantly. Thus you will go forth, with the example of your heroic brother to cheer you in the struggle. You can do nothing better than to emulate his valor; you can do no less than avenge his death. And if I may be permitted, on this occasion, to carry on this saddening strain still further, I will recite, as over your fallen brother's bier, the lines of Sir Walter Scott—

"Soldier, rest! thy warfares o'er,
Sleep the sleep that knows not breaking.
Dream of battlefields no more,
Day of danger, nights of waking."

Some of your friends, too, know with what patriotic motives you have entered the army. If you have motives of personal ambition, no one, certainly, has ever detected them. But you have made unusual sacrifices, and the knowledge of these, with your practical talents and recognized military aptitude have together placed you in command of as fine a company as the army can show. It is no small compliment, that you have the entire confidence of the men of your command, and both you and they are trusted to deal many solid blows against the rebels. We will all look to you for vigorous help in reducing the rebellious enemy to that humble plight, which will not only secure to the present generation peace, but which shall touch the people of the South with a wholesome sorrow in all future times.

But during your absence you shall not be forgotten by any with whom you have had professional dealing; and the large number of your friends who have stood in the same social circle with you, will look joyfully forward to the day when you shall return. This war will terminate soon. A war waged as vigorously as the Government is now professing to prosecute this war, cannot extend itself over a very long period of time. When our arms shall have dispersed the armies of revolted States, further conquest will not be needed; we shall then be the sovereign arbiter of peace. Then the soldiers of the republic will return to their homes and to the ordinary avocations. When this new day, as full of blessings as this day is of sunlight, shall have dawned upon this war-scourged land, you will, we trust, come back to this community and resume the practice of the law. You will have lost nothing by the lapse in your professional labors; the enviable reputation you have already, in these few years gained, will then be available to you, and valuable. Take, now, these gifts, and with them the heartfelt good wishes and God-speeds of the donors.

CAPT. SMITH'S REPLY.

Col. Eastman, friends, ladies and gentlemen: I thank you, I thank you heartily, for these expressions of your good will; I shall endeavor to wear them as becomes a soldier. I am happy that I have friends, and such friends. I occupy my present position unwillingly, and yet willingly; unwillingly because I prefer the garb of the citizen to that of the soldier; willingly, because it is my earnest wish and desire to do all that I can to aid in supporting the government and suppressing the existing rebellion. I join with you, Col. Eastman, in hoping that it may not be long before peace shall prevail in the land. And when that time shall come I shall gladly lay aside these military badges and become again a civilian. My friends again I thank you.

The sentiments of both these speakers called forth repeated cheers.

PRESENTATION TO LIEUT. CHANDLER.

JOHN A. JAMESON, Esq., presented an elegant sword to Lieut. Geo. Chandler, in a capital speech, as follows:

LIEUTENANT CHANDLER,—I do not think words necessary to enforce the duty of such an hour and such a place as this. The soldier needs only arms and the sight of his enemy. As all friends, and many of us schoolfellows, we bring the former. It is yours to find the latter. But while we withhold advice it is right to remind you that in your campaigning you will have a double reputation to sustain—the traditional one of the "Green Mountain Boy," and the present high reputation of both the Green Mountain Boy and the Illinoisan—as the former, in our first war struck down his enemy "in the name of Jehovah and the Continental Congress," remember that you fight to-day a similar foe, for the same liberty, in the name of the same God, and of as worthy a Congress, by the side of soldiers, equally heroic, the sons of the noble State of our adoption. Remember, too, that amongst these Illinoisans, to fall short of the very highest courage and conduct, is as base as amongst other men, it is to be a coward. This by way of incitement merely. In presenting to you, as I now do, in behalf of a few personal friends, this sword, pistol and equipments, I beg you not to forget that bearing them, you are the representative of the majesty of the law, whose disciple you have been for the *correction* of offenders; and that while it may be your duty to administer its terrors, to such as persist in treason against it, you are bound no less, to dispense its better half, justice commingled with mercy, to such as cease to do evil.

We invoke for you, in conclusion, a career of honorable service and if it may be, a long life, but at all events a life useful and glorious.

LIEUT. CHANDLER'S REPLY.

Mr. Jameson, ladies and gentlemen: I thank you that I have been so kindly remembered. I promise nothing as to my future conduct; but I hope and trust that the record of my period of service may be upright and honorable. It has been said that "the pen is mightier than the sword;" but it would seem that a year ago the ink had run dry, and now the sword is the stay and strength of the country. Believing thus, I have for the present changed my occupation; and without promising, I trust that it shall not be in vain.

A fine dress parade of the regiment followed these addresses; the regiment was commanded by Lieut. Col. Chadbourne. On the return of the Arthur Guards to their quarters, a number of other speeches were made by W. A. Porter, Norman Williams, jr., E. S. Isham, E. W. Russell, Lieut. Col. Chadbourne, and others. It should be mentioned in this connection that 2d Lieut. Bigelow, of this company, was the recipient a few days ago of a beautiful sword from the Illinois Central Railroad Company. Altogether this affair was the most interesting one of the kind that we have witnessed in many a day.

HONORARY DEGREE.—The Masonic University of Kentucky has conferred the honorary degree of D. D. upon the Rev. H. N. Bishop, the faithful and eloquent rector of St. John's church (Episcopal) of this city. This mark of appreciation by a faculty so distinguished, is not undeserved, and the new title cannot fail to sit well and gracefully upon the shoulders of our reverend friend.

U. S. HOSPITAL.—The Rev. E. B. Tuttle has, we learn, tendered to the Government at Washington the first story of his church, for free use as a hospital. It will accommodate from one hundred and fifty to two hundred beds. A part of the basement, which is several feet above the ground, and well ventilated, has been in use for some time as a lodging-room for soldiers and wayfaring men.

Departure of the Seventy-Second Regiment.

PRESENTATION OF A FLAG.

The Roster and Organization.

On Saturday afternoon, the newly organized body designated as the First Board of Trade regiment, which has been temporarily quartered at Camp Hancock, near Cottage Grove, took its departure for the South, to participate in the stern work of war.

It had been expected that the regiment would not leave till Saturday evening, and that it would be allowed time, in the afternoon, to parade through the city to the Board of Trade rooms, where a stand of colors would be formally presented. But late Friday night a dispatch was received from headquarters, ordering the regiment to move with the least possible delay. Accordingly at a very early hour on Saturday morning the work of preparation began, and from sunrise till 11 o'clock, Camp Hancock presented a scene of exciting activity. Tents were rapidly struck, knapsacks filled, and camp equipage of all kinds hurriedly packed up in proper shape for transportation. Meantime a large number of the relatives and friends of the regiment, learning of the sudden change of plans, which prevented the soldiers from again coming to the city at all, rushed towards the camp, to see their soldier friends, exchange a few hasty words, and then bid them an affectionate adieu. The War Committee of the Board of Trade also repaired to the ground, bearing the regimental colors for presentation. Owing to the sudden and unexpected departure of the regiment, without first coming into the city, many of the officers and privates were compelled to leave without again seeing their families and loved ones, as they had anticipated doing, before the final start for the field of strife. This seemed hard, but it is one among the many stern necessities of war.

The regiment was greatly assisted in making the needful preparations for the journey, by Col. Tucker and Col. Hough, of the 69th and 71st regiments, who rendered timely and valuable aid.

By half-past 11 o'clock the 72d regiment was ready to march to the cars for embarkation. Before proceeding thither, however, the entire body was drawn up in line, preparatory to receiving the flag sent to them by S. T. Suit, Esq., of Kentucky. This flag consists of the ever glorious stars and stripes, emblazoned on the finest silk, and floating from a staff of polished ash. In the center of the flag are inscribed, in golden letters, the words, "Presented by S. T. Suit, of Kentucky, to the Board of Trade Regiment of Chicago." Accompanying the colors are two beautiful "guidons," of similar material and proportionate size. The line officers of the regiment now took their position in advance of the main body; while in front of them stood the field officers.

C. G. Wicker, Esq., then made a formal presentation of the colors, in behalf of the Board of Trade, and of the noble donor, Mr. Suit. Mr. Wicker first read the letter of Mr. Suit, which accompanied the colors, and of which the following is a copy:

LOUISVILLE, KY., August 20, 1862.

To the President and Secretary of the Board of Trade, Chicago, Ill.

GENTLEMEN:—

By express, I have this day taken the liberty of forwarding to Mr. C. G. Wicker, a stand of colors to be presented in my name to the Board of Trade Regiment raised under your auspices. The noble manner in which Illinois has responded to the call of our common country for men and means to crush the rebellion, and the foremost ranks in which the merchants of Chicago, through their Board of Trade, have placed themselves, demands a tribute of respect from all Union loving citizens east as well as west.

Be pleased, therefore, gentlemen, to accept the colors as my mite of appreciation of the laudable efforts you are engaged in. May its folds ever be spread to the breeze, and borne aloft with victory. I know it can never be disgraced by defeat.

Yours, very respectfully, &c., S. T. SUIT.

The reading of this letter was greeted with loud applause, after which Mr. Wicker said:

OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF THE 72D REGIMENT: In presenting to you this stand of colors, I do it with the fullest confidence that it passes into the hands of those who will never dishonor it. From my own personal acquaintance with the men who compose this organization, I cannot, for a moment, doubt your willingness and your determination to maintain the honor of your country, in bearing it to complete and glorious victory. In common with the citizens of Chicago, I shall expect you to secure a bright record in this contest, and when you return to us again, to come with an honored name, having done your duty and your whole duty, wherever your country may require your services. Future generations will curse or bless you, according to the manner in which you fulfill the obligations imposed upon you as soldiers sworn to fight for and maintain the government under which we live—according to your faithfulness or unfaithfulness in the great work of crushing out this ungodly rebellion.

I beg you, now, to accept this flag, and with it, receive, also, the warmest good wishes of the Board of Trade. Be assured that your success, your reputation and your welfare, will ever be, with this Board, matters of the liveliest interest.

At the conclusion of Mr. Wicker's remarks, Col. Starring proposed nine cheers for S. T. Suit, the generous donor of the flags, which were given with a hearty good will. The "Star Spangled Banner" was then played in the best of style, by the Old Light Guard Band, whose valuable services had been engaged for the occasion. Next came the response of Lieut. Col. J. C. Wright, who had been deputed by his brother officers to receive the colors presented to the regiment. The speech of Col. Wright was eminently characteristic of the man and appropriate to the occasion which called it forth. He felt proud of the compliment paid to the 72d regiment by the Board of Trade, and by that loyal Kentuckian who had sent them this testimonial of esteem and friendly feeling. He regarded it as a significant emblem; an indication that the loyal men of Kentucky expected every member of that regiment to do his duty unflinchingly; and he believed they would do it. He considered the Board of Trade one of the most devotedly patriotic bodies in the country. Under the recent call for troops, the Board had first struck the key note which awakened to activity the patriotic heart of the great Northwest. During his six years' connection with that body, he had ever found its members true to the noblest instincts of their manhood; and he felt doubly proud of that Board since the noble stand its members had taken and the work they had accomplished for their country's present necessities. He had no doubt that whatever might be the fate of that regiment, it would be looked after, and, so far as possible, cared for by the Board of Trade, under whose auspices it had been organized. He was gratified in contemplating the valuable assistance rendered by the Young Men's Christian Association in the formation of the regiment, and rejoiced to know that in their ranks were to be found many christian soldiers—praying men, whose petitions would daily ascend to Heaven in behalf of themselves, and the army in general, and the cause in which they are engaged.

After thanking the Board of Trade, the Christian Association, and the citizens of Chicago generally for their kind attentions and assistance in behalf of the regiment, Col Wright bid them an affectionate farewell. The band then played the familiar air of "Auld Lang Syne," after which Rev. Henry Barnes, Chaplain of the 72d regiment, offered up a brief and appropriate prayer. The regiment was formed in marching order, and escorted by the band, six companies from the 69th and 71st regiments, under command of Adjutant Beardsly of the former, and a large concourse of citizens, proceeded to the lake shore opposite Camp Douglas, where a special train on the Illinois Central railroad was in readiness to receive them. This train consisted of fifteen passenger coaches and five freight cars. After about an hour spent in loading the equipments, provisions, &c., and distributing the men by companies through the cars, the order was given to start. The final "good-byes" were hastily spoken; the last "God bless you's" tremblingly uttered; the parting grasp of friendly hands given, and then, amid the wild hurras of the soldiers and the unvoiced prayers of those whom they were leaving, perhaps forever, the long train moved slowly away, bearing to the battle-field a regiment of fighting men of whom Chicago may justly be proud.

Below will be found a complete Roster of the 72nd regiment, which will be read with interest by numerous friends of the brave men who compose it:

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

Colonel—F. A. Starring.
Lieutenant Colonel—J. C. Wright.
Major—Henry W. Chester.
Adjutant—Ebenezer Bacon.
Quartermaster—N. S. Bouton.
Surgeon—Edwin Powell.
Assistant Surgeon—B. Dunham, Jr.
Chaplain—Henry Barnes.

COMPANY ORGANIZATIONS.

Company A—Captain, W. B. Holbrook. 1st Lieut., H. C. Mowry. 2nd Lieut., Porter E. Ransom.
Company B—Captain, Joseph Stockton. 1st Lieut., George B. Randall. 2nd Lieut., Wm. B. Galliher.
Company C—Captain, William James, Jr. 1st Lieut., Glen C. Ledyard. 2nd Lieut., Clifford Stickney.
Company D—Captain Edwin C. Prior. 1st Lieut., J. W. Murray. 2nd Lieut., Hezekiah Stout.
Company E—Captain, Isaiah H. Williams. 1st Lieut., George W. Colby. 2nd Lieut., Richard Pomeroy.
Company F—Captain, H. D. French. 1st Lieut., J. H. Smith. 2nd Lieut., J. H. Stegham.
Company G—Captain, James A. Sexton. 1st Lieut., Benjamin W. Underwood. 2nd Lieut., Nathan C. Underwood.
Company H—Captain Jacob S. Curtis. 1st Lieut., David W. Perkins. 2nd Lieut., D. W. Whittle.
Company I—Captain, John Reid. 1st Lieut., Charles Gladding. 2nd Lieut., Edwin Small.
Company K—Captain, James W. Haynie. 1st Lieut., Abner C. Barnes. 2nd Lieut., John W. Abbott.

How a Chicago Times Secessionist Came to Grief.

Three ugly customers, one of whom was recognized as an *employe* of the Chicago *Times*, who has not yet joined his phalanx in the penitentiary, sauntered into the livery stable of William Patrick, esq., corner of State and Adams streets, last evening. Mr. Patrick, the proprietor, was not in his office, having left his brother in charge while he should go to tea. To this gentleman the *Times* man, who acted as ringleader for the occasion, proceeded to address some offensive political jargon, concluding with a request to be informed whether Mr. P. was an administration man and whether he was in favor of the war. Mr. Patrick replied that he was an administration man and was decidedly in favor of the war. The *Times* gent thereupon observed that it was a d—d abolition war, that the South was right, and that nobody should put a padlock on *his* mouth. Mr. Patrick told him that he couldn't repeat that remark safely in his office. The fellow did repeat it. Mr. Patrick then rose and told him either to go out of doors or instantly "dry up." The fellow repeated it again, and the next moment found himself sprawling on the floor, and bleeding profusely at the mouth, where Mr. Patrick's fist had met his last remark before it was quite finished. His two pals, who are supposed to belong also to the *Times* gang, then made a rush at Mr. Patrick, who met them half way, and knocked them both down. Number one gathered himself as soon as possible, and was coming to the aid of his prostrate friends, when a neighbor of Mr. Patrick, hearing the disturbance, came upon the scene just in time to plant his bunch of fives under the fellow's ear and send him to grass again. This round ended the sport, and the three secessionists went off in quest of bandages and raw beefsteak for their faces, which were knocked, for the time being, into an unpleasant sameness. Mr. Patrick, who so signally vindicated his country's honor and prowess, did not receive a scratch.

PRESENTATION TO CAPTAIN SPALDING OF THE SECOND BOARD OF TRADE REGIMENT.—On Saturday afternoon a large number of the friends of Captain J. J. Spalding visited him at the regimental camp, and at the close of dress parade his company was drawn up in front of the Captain's tent, where, after music by the Light Guard Band, his business partners and the employees of their office, presented him with a costly and elegant sword, sash, belt, pistol and other equipments, and at the same time the members of the church where he has been a useful member, highly esteemed and loved, for a long time, presented him with a beautiful suit of uniform—coat, pants, vest, and hat. The presentation was made by J. W. Waughop, Esq., accompanied by appropriate remarks, which were responded to by Captain S. in a feeling manner. The whole affair passed off very pleasantly and is a deserved testimonial of the esteem in which he is held where he is best known. Captain Spalding has a fine company of men, who seemed as much delighted with the attention shown their young commander as if it had been given to themselves. We learn that though he goes into the service for the war, he still retains his business connection in the firm of Dunlop, Sewell and Spalding where he has been so long engaged.

THEATRICAL.—The Seven Sisters announce the second week of their brilliant career at McVicker's theatre on Monday evening, when many new features are to be introduced, including a shower of gold in the last scene. The theatre has been crowded each evening of this piece, and will continue to be so as long as it is presented. The last scene alone is worth the price of admission, and from the different effects produced by the lights it never appears two nights alike, but always beautiful beyond description.

THANKS.—We are requested by Capt. James, of the Scripps Guard, to express, in behalf of his company, their heartfelt acknowledgments to Mr. Parmalee, Superintendent of the City Railway Company, for his liberality in furnishing the necessary cars, free of charge, to carry the entire company from camp to the city and back, on the occasion of the entertainment given to them by Mr. and Mrs. Scripps. They hope that patriotic citizens will remember this act of liberality.

FOR THE SEVENTY-SECOND.—J. L. Hayward, sutler of the 72d or First Board of Trade Regiment, leaves this city for the quarters of the regiment on Monday evening. All the friends or relatives of officers or privates in the regiment having packages to send, will leave them as early as possible, properly addressed, at the International Saloon, Couch Place, between Clark and Dearborn streets.

TRAIN'S LATE SPEECH.—John R. Walsh, corner of Madison street and Custom House Place, has received a pamphlet containing Archbishop Hughes' recent sermon on the "Duty of Catholics," and George Francis Train's speech on the "Downfall of England." Price ten cents.

THE BOARD OF TRADE WAR COMMITTEE MEETINGS.—On and after Monday, August 25, the Board of Trade War Committee will hold their regular meetings in the Mercantile Association Rooms, corner of State and Lake streets every afternoon at 4 o'clock, excepting Sundays.

GOOD-BY, SECESH.—Dr. Stanley, the North Side physician, arrested some days since for using seditious language and otherwise proving himself a secessionist, has been safely delivered into Federal custody at Washington by Capt. Nelson, of the South Side Police.

PREMIUM FOR ENLISTMENT.—The five dollars premium offered by Dr. C. A. Garnsey to the first man enlisting in Capt. Holbrook's company has been awarded to Henry DeWolf Dewey.

CHRISTENED.—The Mercantile Battery has been named the Doggett Guard Battery, in compliment to W. E. Doggett, Esq., President of the Mercantile Association.

FAIR AT BRYAN HALL.—A Ladies' Fair will be held at Bryan Hall on Monday, having in view the presentation of a magnificent stand of colors to the Railroad Regiment.

SANITARY SUPPLIES GOING FORWARD.—The Sanitary Commission of this city shipped thirty-six boxes of hospital supplies to Cairo on Saturday last.

☞ The special attention of members of the first Board of Trade regiment is called to Capt. Curtis' advertisement, published elsewhere.

A CHICAGO MAN IN TROUBLE.—H. H. Hatch, a resident of this city, was arrested at Fond du Lac, on Friday, for burglary.

FOR THE WAR.—See Colby, Farwell & Co.'s advertisement for blue cloths, for officers' uniforms, just received.

TROOPS.—There are now at Camp Douglas and vicinity 4,081 troops.

☞ A Lake street Book-keeper (single) desires board by Sept 1st, in a private family (South Side preferred) where he may feel at home. Neither drinks, smokes nor chews, and prefers to spend evenings at home, particularly if privileged to enjoy music and good reading material. Please address immediately, stating location, meal hours, terms (with or without dinner), &c., "Board," Post Office drawer 3967. References exchanged. aug24-1t.

☞ What J. O. Nixon, editor and proprietor of the New Orleans *Crescent*, says of Dr. James, formerly of James Hospital, No. 83 Custom-house street, New Orleans, Louisiana, established 1850, now permanently located at 86 Randolph street, Chicago, Illinois:

"DR. JAMES—Of all the medical practitioners who have chosen a special class of human ailments for their study, we know of no one who has been more uniformly successful, or who has become more justly celebrated, than Dr. James whose apartments are at 83 Custom-house street. Years ago, with a full practical knowledge of medicine in general, he singled out one of those hydras of human infirmity which general practitioners so rarely cope with successfully, and, by assiduous study, a persevering research into the remotest penetralia of the particular branch of his science, and the most careful and extended practice, he made himself the Hercules of the hydra, and thousands of both sexes, in all parts of the world now know him or remember him with the sincerest gratitude; for Dr. James' celebrity is not confined to New Orleans, or Louisiana, or the United States, but exists throughout Europe. As a general thing, he is infallible, and those who may come within the range of his treatment may call upon him not only with the hope, but the assurance, of being restored to health and happiness."—*New Orleans Crescent, March 5, 1859.*

Remember Dr. James' office is 86 Randolph street, between State and Dearborn streets.

☞ Buy wall paper of Chase & Co., wholesale and retail, 109 Randolph street. au23-1m.

☞ New Army Regulations, Infantry Tactics, and Artillery Practice, by the War Department; Muster Rolls, Zouave Drill, Young Recruit, Sword Exercise, and all other books, for sale by P. T. Sherlock, 112 Dearborn street. aug14-13t

☞ Cook & McLain, steam Dyers and Scourers, 90 Dearborn and 139 S. Clark streets, clean and dye ladies and gentlemens' clothes in the best and cheapest manner. The oldest established house in the city.

"Call on Dunlop, Sewell & Spalding for Printing." nov11-b881-ly

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, August 23, 1862.

The money market is abundantly supplied in every line but currency. That is still very scarce; but relief is expected early in the week by the receipt of large orders from the East and elsewhere.

New York exchange was held rather firmer, as we heard of no sales to-day below par; but it was freely supplied to customers by most if not all the discount houses at that rate. We quote the selling range at par@¼; buying par@⅛ discount.

Gold was bought at 14½. The rate at the first board in New York was 15⅛.

Old Treasury notes buying 7 per cent. premium; new buying for small notes ½, selling ¾. The large notes, say fifties and upwards, are not worth any premium.

Silver, buying 6@8; selling 10@12.

COUNTERFEITS ON THE NATIONAL BANK OF PROVIDENCE, R. I.—William Bond *alias* Brown, was arrested in Boston on Wednesday last, for circulating counterfeit tens on the National Bank of Providence, R. I. A large amount of these notes was found in his pockets. They are well executed.

New York Stock and Money Market.

By Telegraph.] NEW YORK, August 23, 1862.

First Board—Stocks lower at the board; but since better.

Chi. & R. Island	67¾	Hudson	50
C. B. & Q.	85⅛	Harlem (b 10)	16⅛
M. & P. du C	29¾	G. & C. (1st ext'd)	104⅛
Cleve & Toledo	51⅛	C. & P. 3d	80
Galena & Chicago	72⅛	P. Ft W. & C. 1st.	95⅛
C. C. & C.	120	P. Ft. W. & C. 2d	81⅛
C. & P.	25	Erie 3d bd's	104
Ill. C. full stock	60	Erie 4th bd's	95⅜
Ill. Central scrip	62⅛	Erie 5th b'ds	89
Mich. South	30⅛	Ind. 6s, war loan	95
Mich. S. gtfd	62⅛	Cal. 7s	98
Mich. Central	67⅜	Missouri 6s	47⅛
American gold	115⅛	Tennessee	50⅛
Pacific Mail	110⅛	Treasury 7 3-10	104⅛
N. Y. Central	93⅜	U. S. 5s '74, copns	89⅛
Erie	38⅛	U. S. 6s. '67, regt'd	99⅛
Erie prfd	68⅜	U. S. 6s, '81, regt'd	101
Erie assd scrip	105		

MONEY—Large supply and easy: 3@4 per cent. on gold and 4@5 per cent. for strictly prime paper. State exchange closed at 127⅛@128⅛ for bankers' bills. American gold opened steady at 15⅛@15¼, and closed firm at 15⅛ per cent. prem. California bars quiet and nominal. Government stocks firm; U. S. 6's of 1881 at 100⅛@101; 7 3-10 Treasury notes at 104½@104⅛.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, August 23, 1862.

RECEIPTS FOR LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour brls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar bu.
Canal	2929	2634	65784	....	764	....
G & C U R R	842	7161	14517	5283		....
R I R R	858	12250	9800	....	350	....
Ill C R R	1035	40000	60000	....	....	....
C B & Q R R	200	7250	44972	1350	1224	....
C & N W R R	716	3886	1736	1657	581	....
A & St L R R	No report.		....	....	....	....
Total	5983	73601	194319	8290	2919	....

	Beef L'd lbs.	Cattle. No.	Live Hogs No.	Wool. lbs	High Wines brls.	Hid's lbs.
Canal	....	....	....	....	....	....
G & C U R R	....	112	....	....	184	840
R I R R	....	287	702	....	18	....
Ill C R R	2920	96	400	....	247	6890
C B & Q R R	20.2	121	1846	4540	....	2778
C & N W	....	....	....	105	105	3018
A & St L RR.	No report.		....	....	....	....
Total	12832	616	2948	4645	365	12556

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE, LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS

	Flour. brls.	Wheat. bu.	Corn. bu.	Oats. bu.	Rye. bu.	Bel'y. bu.
To Buffalo	200	32800	2,000	....	....	....
To Pt. Colb'n.	....	....	41500	....	....	....
To Pt. Sarnia	....	....	34000	....	....	....
To Ogdens'bg.	1125	....	4050	....	....	....
To Goderich	1785	12700	17000	....	....	....
To Collingw'd	1173	....	17450	....	....	....
To other ports	....	425	125	....	....	....
Total	4283	45925	134725	....	....	....

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY CANAL—AUG. 22.

Receipts.		Shipments.	
Flour, brls	2,979	Lumber, ft	20,174
Wheat, bu	2,634	Posts, no	809
Corn, bu	65,084	Salt, brls	1,200
Rye bu	764	Salt, lbs	2,900

The receipts of produce to-day embraced 5,983 brls flour, 73,601 bu wheat, 194,319 bu corn, and 8,290 bu oats.

There was a fair attendance on 'Change, and the leading markets were firmer.

There was more life in the wheat market to-day, both in winter and spring grades. There was a good demand for winter, and prices advanced 1@3c per bushel—falling back, however, at the close—with sales of No 2 White at $1 05; No. 1 Red, $1.04; No. 2 Red, 98c@$1.00; and Rejected at 90c. Spring wheat was in better request and 1@1½c higher—with sales at 95@95c for No. 1; 8@88c for No 2; and 70@75c for Rejected—the market closing steady.

The demand for Flour was very light and the market was flat and drooping—with trifling sales at $4 55@4 65 for spring extras, and $5.50 for winter extras.

Corn was steady and in fair demand, with moderate sales at 37½@38½c for River Mixed afloat; 35½@36½c for Mixed in store; 38c for Yellow in store; 39c for White in store; and 28@30c for Rejected. Canal and River Corn was dull.

Oats were scarce and ½c higher—with sales at 35@36½c in store. Rye ruled ½@1c lower—with light sales at 49@49½c for No. 1, and 43@44c for Rejected. Highwines were firm—with sales at 29½c. Mess Pork was in demand at $9 75, and a small lot of city-packed was sold for shipment to Norway in the brig *Sleipner* at $10 00.

Freights were dull and ½c lower—light engagements being made at 4c for corn and 4½c for wheat to Buffalo; 9½c for wheat to Oswego, via Goderich; and 9c for corn and wheat to Kingston.

The Harvest in France.

The latest reports of the harvest in France are less gloomy than those which reached us some weeks since. The present prospect is that the yield will be a fair one. The *Courier* of St. Etienne states that, according to the most accurate calculation, the wheat crop is this year one-third more productive than that of the year 1861. The other corn crops are equally productive. The heat of the last few weeks has been favorable to the preparation for threshing, which has been commenced on many farms.

Millers and bakers are watching each other without concluding many bargains. The millers endeavor to maintain the price of fresh flour, but they experience an obstinate resistance on the part of the bakers.

Farmers are endeavoring to profit by the present prices, which are highly remunerative, and they send their wheat to market as quickly as it is threshed. New wheat is selling in Bordeaux at from 28f to 36f the 80 kilogrammes, and old wheat at from 26f 50c to 26f 50c; American wheat, 26f to 27f. Millers are not able to supply the demand for flour, and they have raised the price to 48f and 50f the 100 kilogrammes. Business is confined to the supply of the inhabitants of Bordeaux, prices being too high for foreign buyers. Farmers in the south are not satisfied with the produce of their crops, and they refuse to sell at the market prices.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, August 23, 1862.

FREIGHTS—Dull and ½c lower. The engagements were as follows:—To Kingston; schr Theodore Perry, wheat, at 9c—N. Y. exch; bark Hungarian, corn at 9c—N. Y. exch. To Oswego—schrs Florence and J. F. Tracy, wheat, via Goderich, at 9½c. To Buffalo—prop Acme, and brig William Treat, corn, at 4c; prop Potomac and two other propellers (not named), wheat, at 4½c.

FLOUR—Received, 5,983 brls; shipped, 4,283 brls. Market flat and drooping. Sales—80 brls "Bunker Hill" white winter at $5.50; 50 brls "Central City" at $5.55; 80 brls "Bluff City" winter super at $3 85; 100 brls "Mount Carroll" at $4 60; 75 brls "Macoupin" at $4 65; 40 brls "Gillett & Binds" at $4 55; 100 brls "Smith Mills" at $4.55.

WHEAT—Received, 73,601 bu; shipped, 45,925 bu. Market for winter 1@3c higher. Spring wheat advanced 1½@2c. Sales:—WINTER—800 bu No 2 White in store at $1 05; 800 bu No 1 Red in store at $1.04; 16,000 bu No 2 Red in store at 98c; 4,000 bu do at 98½c; 5,000 bu do at 98½c; 5,000 bu do at 99c; 4,000 bu do (in one lot) at $1.00; 12,000 bu Rejected Red in store at 90c. SPRING—3,000 bu No 1 Spring in store at 95c; 1,000 bu do at 95½c; 1,200 bu do at 94c; 1,600 bu do at 94½c; 3,500 bu do at 94½c; 6,000 bu do at 95c; 400 bu No 2 Spring in store at 80c; 5,400 bu do at 82c; 10,000 bu do at 83c; 2,500 bu Rejected Spring in store at 70c; 400 bu do at 71c; 400 bu do at 72c; 400 bu do at 73c; 400 bu do at 75c.

CORN—Received, 194,319 bu; shipped, 134,725 bu. Market steady. Sales—500 bu River High Mixed afloat at 38½c; 10,000 bu River Mixed afloat at 37½c; 5,000 bu Rejected afloat at 30½c; 40,000 bu Mixed in store at 36½c; 5,000 bu do at 35½c; 30,000 bu do at 36c; 2,000 bu short receipts at 35½c; 24,000 bu Rejected in store at 29c; 3,000 bu do at 29c; 2,000 bu do at 28c; 1,500 bu Yellow in store at 38c; 400 bu White in store at 39c.

OATS—Received, 8,290 bu; shipped, none. Scarce and ½c per bu higher. Sales—2,500 bu No 1 in store at 35c; 2,000 bu do at 35½c; 3,000 bu do at 36½c; 46 bags at 39c on track.

RYE—Received, 2,919 bu. Market ½@1c lower. Sales—5,000 bu in store at 49c; 1,200 bu do at 49½c; 400 bu do at 49½c; 1,200 bu Rejected in store at 44c; 800 bu do at 43c.

BARLEY—Scarce and nominal at 50@55c.

HIGHWINES—Received, 365 brls. Market firm. Sales, 200 brls at 29½c.

MESS PORK—In good demand and firm. Sales, 50 brls city at $10.

LARD—Scarce and firm at 8c for prime Leaf.

TALLOW—50 brls city at [illegible].

TIMOTHY SEED.—44 bags new crop at $1.60.

BUTTER—90 firkins good in one lot at 10½c.

SUGARS—Firm and unchanged.

New Orleans, common to fair	9¾@10 c
" " prime to choice	10½@11½c
Cuba—Fair to choice	9½@10½c
Porto Rico—Fair to choice	10½@11½c
N. Y. Refined—Powdered and granulated	@12½c
White coffee, A	@11 c
Yellow, B	@11½c
Yellow coffee, C	@10½c

FRUIT—In good demand.

Apples, new	2 50@3 25
Peaches, ⅌ box	1 25@[illegible]
Peaches, ⅌ basket	1 25@1 50
Pears ⅌ bu	3 00@4 00

FISH—Nominal.

No. 1 Whitefish, hf brls	$2 65	@3.00
" 2 "	2.50	@2.75
" 1 Trout, "	2.50	@2.75

HIDES—Under light receipts and a fair demand, the market rules firm.

Dry Flint	14 @14½c
Dry Salted	12 @12½c
Green Salted	7 @ 7½c
Grubby	⅔ price.
Dry Calf	10 @13 c
Green do	8 @ 9 c

POTATOES—Quiet at 30@35c per bu.

EGGS—Strictly fresh bring 5@5½c ⅌ dozen.

POULTRY—Chickens per dozen $1.25@1.50. Turkeys ⅌ lb 3@4c.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

For the Week Ending Aug. 23, 1862.

The receipts of Beef Cattle and Hogs during the past week ending to-day, compare as follows:

	Beeves. No.	Hogs. No
Week ending Aug. 23	1,563	9,708
" " Aug. 16	2,567	7,558
" " Aug. 9	3,445	22,210
" " Aug. 2	1,597	6,630
" " July 26	3,503	8,951
" " July 19	3,461	5,063
" " July 12	3,319	4,413
" " July 5	2,334	6,490

RATES OF FREIGHT ON LIVE STOCK FROM CHICAGO TO DETROIT.

	Cattle.	Hogs. ⅌ 100 lbs
Michigan Cent. and Michigan South. large cars	$45	25 cts
Cars of 210 feet	40	25 "
Michigan Cent., small cars	35	25 "
TO BUFFALO OR SUSPENSION BRIDGE.		
Mich. Cent. and Mich. South., large cars	$77	42 cts
Cars 210 feet	66	45 "
Mich. Cent small cars	60	45 "
Fort Wayne cars, 234 feet	70	48 "
TO PITTSBURGH.		
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, cars of 234 feet	$65	40 cts
Mich. South., large cars	73	40 "
do do cars of 200 feet	64	40 "
LAKE ERIE TO BUFFALO OR SUSPENSION BRIDGE.		
Mich. Cent. and Mich. South. large cars	$63	35 cts
Cars of 210 feet	52	35 "
Mich Cent small cars	47	35 "

Rates to Dunkirk, $5 per car less than to Buffalo, when shipped by all rail.

Rates to Dunkirk, 2½c ⅌ 100 lbs less than to Buffalo, when shipped by all rail.

BEEF CATTLE.

The receipts this week amount to 1,563, showing a decrease of 1,004 as compared with the week previous. The stock in the yards this week was almost entirely of a medium quality—there being only two or three lots of shipping cattle which were shipped East on account of the owners. Under a small supply, and there being no inquiry except for city butchers, the market ruled very dull with, however, no perceptible change from last week's quotations.

TO-DAY.—The receipts to-day amount to probably 700 head. The stock offered to-day consisted almost entirely of a medium grade, with the exception of one lot of 75 head choice State steers from Sangamon county, belonging to J. Dalby. The market opened with a moderate inquiry on account of city butchers, but closed dull without any change from yesterday's figures.

We quote closing prices as follows:

Extra shipping beeves nominal	$3 00@3 25
Good to prime do	2.50@2.75
Medium grades	2 00@2 25
Common do	1.60@1.75

Sales to-day as follows:

Hughes to Glass, 28 head, averaging 1,150, at $2.85.

McCune to Morris, 172 head, averaging 1,194, at $2 80.

Crosby to Gregory, 9 head, averaging 1,054, at $2.50.

Myers to King, 66 head, averaging 1,022 lbs, at $2 45.

Hannah to Hyman, 46 head, averaging 1,079, at $2.40.

Fry to Hyman, 17 head, averaging 990, at $2.30.

Beeves.	Av'g.	Price.	Beeves.	Av'g.	Price.
28	1150	$2 85	46	1079	$2 40
172	1194	2 80	17	990	2 30
9	1054	2 50	17	1185	p.t.
66	1022	2 45			

HOGS—Received this week, 9,708 against 7,558 the week previous, showing an increase of 2,150. Market during the week has ruled firm and active with a gradual upward tendency. To-day the market has been very firm with an active demand—prices remain about the same as yesterday. We quote the closing prices:

Extra shipping	$1.00@2.10
Medium	2.70@2.80

Sales to-day as follows:

Hogs.	Avg.	Price.	Hogs.	Avg.	Price.
217	223	$3.00	109	230	$2.80
176	234	3.00	57	233	2.80
65	234	3.00	58	232	2.75
59	260	2.90	52	241	2.70

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23—FLOUR—The market continues easy with only a moderate demand for export and home consumption. Sales 10,800 brls at $4 85@5.00 for super state; $5.10@5.25 for extra state; $4.85@5 00 for super western; $5 10@5 25 for common to medium extra western; $5 40@5 55 for common to good shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio and $5.60@6.25 for trade brands—market closing heavy. Canadian dull and drooping; 480 brls at $5.10@5.25 for common, and $5.30@6.50 for good to choice extra. Rye flour quiet at $3 20@[illegible]. Corn meal quiet and steady at about previous prices.

WHISKY—Market heavy; sales 450 brls at 3[illegible]@32c.

GRAIN—Wheat market dull and declining. The advance in freights has largely checked the export demand; sales 12,800 bush Chicago spring at $1.10@1.19; 16,200 Milwaukee club at $1.20@1.21; 7,300 amber Iowa at $1.24; 10,500 amber western at $1.24; 4,500 new white Michigan at $1 30@1 36; 500 bu. white Kentucky at $1.36. Rye quiet and firm at 78@80c for western, and 82@84c for state. Barley dull and nominal. In corn there is a moderate business doing, and the market is without material change; sales 94,000 bu. at 59@60 for old river mixed western; 55@58c for eastern; 46½@52c for unsound, and 70c for white western. Oats scarce and firm at 55@58 for Jersey, Canadian, western and state.

GROCERIES—Molasses quiet and no sales reported.

PROVISIONS—Pork—demand less active, but market still rules firm. Sales 1,264 brls at $12 for mess; $11 50 for prime mess, and $10 for prime; a government contract for 10,203 brls, all in iron chime hoops, was taken at $12 62@13 50 for mess, and $11.71@12.00 for prime. Mess beef rules very firm, but market less active. Sales 250 brls at $5 50@7.00 for city prime; $8.00@10.75 for country mess; $11@13 65 for repacked mess, and $13@14–87½ for extra mess government.

Contract for 2,500 brls extra Mess was taken at $13 94@13 84. Prime Mess beef is dull. Beef hams steady; sales 150 bbls choice western at $16.50. Cut meats firm; sales 150 packages at 5½@4c for sides and 5½@5½c for hams. Bacon shoulders inactive. Government contract for 300,000 lbs was taken at $7.97@7.75 per 100 lbs. Lard rules very firm, but there is scarcely so much doing; sales 1,300 brls. at 9@12½c for Ohio, and 14@ 9c for State. Cheese firm at 6@8c.

OSWEGO, Aug. 23.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat steady. Sales 6,500 bu No. 1 Chicago spring at $1 05; 3 500 bu winter red Ohio at $1.20; 3,000 bu No. 2 Chicago spring at private terms. Corn held at 50c without sales. Oats firm—sales 8,500 bu at 44c.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Unchanged, Flour 37c, wheat 10c, and corn 8½c.

IMPORTS—717 brls flour, 15,300 bu wheat, 50,800 bu corn.

EXPORTS—24 000 bu wheat, 74,000 bu corn.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.......Aug. 23.

Schr Lansing, Taft, Bay City, 230 m lumber.
Schr Grapeshot, Chandler, Bay City, 160 m lumber.
Schr Hungarian, Blair, Oswego, 1,000 brls salt.
Schr Oliver Culver, Brenton, Buffalo, 140 m lumber, 128 tons coal.
Schr George Steel, Becker, Buffalo, 700 brls salt.
Schr Athenian, Somerville, Buffalo, 150 tons coal.
Schr Lookout, Morey, Buffalo, 1,600 brls salt.
Schr Comet, Stewart, Buffalo, 150 tons coal.
Schr E Ranter, Wickham, Buffalo, 1,100 brls salt.
Brig Empire State, Martin, Buffalo, 175 tons coal.
Brig Roscius, Blackburn, Buffalo, 160 m lumber.
Prop Acme, Hathway, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Potomac, Gebhard, Buffalo, sundries.
Bark City of Buffalo, Baner, Buffalo, 164 tons coal.
Schr H A Richmond, Thomas, Buffalo, 750 brls salt.
Schr D B Martin, Trotter, Buffalo.
Schr Adriatic, Palmer, Grand Haven, 2,300 R R ties.
Schr Mediterranean, Morey, Kingston sundries.
Schr Wm F Allen, Boyle, Kingston, 1,250 brls salt.
Schr Corinthian, Hinman, Port Colborne.
Schr Clipper City, Ingersoll, Sarnia, 900 R R ties, 55 cds wood.
Schr Baltic, Baker, Kingston, 160 m lumber.
Prop Antelope, Butlin, Collingwood, sundries.
Prop Kenosha, Lacy, Goderich.
Prop Niagara, Traverse; Sarnia, 50 cds wood.
Schr Florence, McPherson, Kingston.
Bark S A Marsh, James Kingston.
Schr Advent, Griffith, Sheboygan, 55 cds wood.
Schr Elbe, Thompson, Green Bush, 15 cds tan bark, 40 cds wood.
Schr Kenosha, Jackson, Buffalo.
Schr Sophia Smith, Butler, Buffalo, 1,000 brls salt.
Schr Cairo, McCarney, Buffalo, 180 cords wood.
Schr International, Sullivan, Buffalo, 220 m lumber.
Brig Banner, Stebbins, Buffalo, 400 tons coal.
Brig Mariner, Kilts, Cleveland, 400 tons coal.
Schr Wm Shupe, Davis, Cleveland, 96 tons salt.
Schr Carrington, Hamilton, Bay City, 190 m lumber.
Bark Waverly, Bundy, Bay City, 200 m lumber.
Schr Commencement, Fandes, Holland, 60 m lumber.
Schr Enterprise, Peterson, Wilkinson's Pier, 72 cords wood.
Schr Venus, Thompson, Grand Haven, 46 cords wood.
Schr San Jacinto, Reed, Buffalo, 200 cords wood.
Schr Kewaxcum, Blodgett, Muskegon, 100 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Schr Palmetto, Johnson, Centralia, 131 cds wood.
Schr A Bronson, Sinclair, Bay city, 165 m lumber.
Schr Nonpareil, Paxton, Cleveland, 300 tons coal.
Schr Essex, Chren, Buffalo.
Schr Albany, Smith, Dean's Pier, 3,000 tons cedar posts, 50 cds wood.
Schr H Rand, McKay, Muskegon, 100 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Brig Andes, Phaneuf, Bay City, 150 m lumber.
Scow Trenton, Smith, Point Betsey, 90 cds wood.
Scow Ellen Pike, Osler, Kalamazoo, 50 cds wood.
Bark Geo R Roberts, Nelson, Port Sheldon, 40 cds bark, 40 cds wood.
Bark Geo Sherman, Case, Buffalo.
Bark Appleton, Smith, Manistee, 175 m lumber.
Schr Tempest, Williams, Green Bay, 115 m lumber, 50 m lath.
Sloop Peach, Brown, St Joseph, 6 m staves.
Scow Laurel, Patterson, Pier Cove, 40 m lumber.
Schr Racine, Clancy, Green Bay, 20 m lumber.
Schr Sea Star, Higby, White Lake, 1,270 railroad ties.
Schr Lumberman, Connell, White Lake, 1,700 railroad ties.
Schr Magnet, Walstra, Muskegon, 80 m lumber.
Schr Speed, Reed, Pier Cove, 88 cds wood.
Schr J Harbridge, Johnson, Kewanee, 50 cds wood, 35 cds bark.
Schr Consuelo, Harris, Milwaukee.
Stmr Sunbeam, Morgan, Two Rivers, sundries.
Schr Charley Hibbard, Curtiss, Port Washington, 130 cds wood.
Scow Storm, Callow, White River, 35 m lumber.
Scow Tempest, Embrecht, Colony, 55 cds wood.

CLEARED.......August 23.

Schr Lydia Case, Spencer, Buffalo, 13,700 bu wheat.
Schr Bonnie Doon, Bartlett, Buffalo, 17,000 bu corn.
Schr Jessie Anderson, Lawler, Goderich, 12,700 bu wheat.
Bark Kate Darley, McKirdy, Port Colborne, 25,000 bu corn.
Prop Allegheny, Boynton, Sarnia, 17,000 bu corn.
Prop Montgomery, Gillis, Collingwood, 17,250 bu corn, 1,173 brls flour.
Prop Hunter, Dickson, Goderich, 17,000 bu corn, 1,185 brls flour.
Bark Stork, Grey, Port Colborne, 15,500 bu corn.
Schr Ardent, Griffith, Holland.
Schr Elbe, Thompson, Greenbush Pier.
Brig Banner, Stebbins, Menominee.
Schr Commencement, Fandes, Holland.
Schr Enterprise, Peterson, Wilkinson's Pier.
Schr Clipper City, Ingersoll, White River.
Schr Venus, Thompson, Grand Haven.
Scow Kewaxcum, Blodgett, Muskegon.
Schr Palmetto, Johnson, Centreville.
Schr H Rand, McKay, Muskegon.
Scow Trenton, Smith, Muskegon.
Scow Ellen Pike, Osler, Kalamazoo.
Schr Geo R Roberts, Nelson, Port Sheldon.
Schr H L Lansing, Taft, Oconto.
Scor Corinthian, Hinman, Marquette.
Stmr Sunbeam, Morgan, Two Rivers, 300 bu wheat, 200 bu corn.
Bark Naomi, Hall, Buffalo, 21,600 bu corn.
Schr Kenosha, Jackson, Buffalo, 17,500 bu corn.
Schr Consuelo, Harris, Buffalo, 8,700 bu wheat.
Schr Appleton, Smith, Manistee.
Schr Tempest, Williams, Green Bay.
Schr Racine, Clancy, Green Bay.
Schr Sea Star, Higby, Lincoln.
Schr Lumberman, Connell, White Lake.
Schr J Harbridge, Johnson, Kewanee.
Schr Magnet, Walstra, Muskegon.
Schr Speed, Reed, Pier Cove.
Sloop Peach, Brown, St Joseph.
Scow Laurel, Patterson, Pier Cove.
Scow Storm, Callow, White River.
Scow Tempest, Embrecht, Colony.

MARINE [illegible]

VESSELS PASSED [illegible]

[Special Dispatch to the [illegible]]

UP.—Prop. Buffalo; [illegible] Cambria; brig Ocean [illegible] ing Light, Rush, Liberty, [illegible] Hart, C. N. Johnson, [illegible] Monsoon, E. Allen, [illegible] G. Hunter.

DOWN.—Props. Avon, [illegible] barks Ocean Wave, [illegible] lit; schrs. Midnight, [illegible] Levant, Monticello, E. P. [illegible] Warner.

Weather pleasant; wind [illegible].

MOVEMENTS OF CHICAGO VESSELS.

VESSELS ARRIVED AT BUFFALO.

Aug. 21.—Propellers Chicago, [illegible]

VESSELS CLEARED FROM BUFFALO.

Aug 21.—Propellers [illegible] B. S Shephard; Schooner [illegible]

[illegible]

UP—Props. Ogdensburgh, [illegible] le, Clayton, Superior, Alexander, [illegible] Kate Hinckman, Schiller, [illegible] trude, A. B. Wilkinson, Wellington, [illegible] C. Mann, Monticello, Meridian, [illegible] mond, J. C. Wheeler.

DOWN—Prop. Ontario; [illegible] Sweeney, Saucies, [illegible] Wm. Fisher, Mechanic, [illegible] vagh, Mountaineer, Scott, [illegible] Baxter. Alliance.

Weather pleasant. Wind [illegible]

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN [illegible]

ARRIVED.

Polland, LaSalle, 3,000 bu corn, [illegible] wheat
Carrier, LaSalle, 3,234 bu corn.
Marion, Seneca, 5,000 bu corn.
Planet, LaSalle, 1,470 brls flour, [illegible]
Africa, LaSalle, 790 brls flour, [illegible]
Lockport, Lockport, 1,800 bu corn.
Clyde, Seneca, 5,000 bu corn.
Gibraltar, Lasalle, 5,500 bu corn.
Gladiator, Ottawa, 5,500 bu corn.
Alcona, LaSalle, 5,000 bu corn, [illegible]
Ottawa, Ottawa, 5,000 bu corn.
Wm Merriane, Morris, 5,000 bu corn.
Maria, Kankakee, 3,400 bu corn.
Stars and Stripes, LaSalle, [illegible] 280 bu wheat.
Ianthe, DuPage, 4,800 bu corn.

CLEARED.

L G Campbell, LaSalle, 34,400 [illegible]
Gen McClellan, LaSalle.
Nile, LaSalle.
Wing and Wing, LaSalle.
J P Chapin, LaSalle, 31,000 [illegible]
Antilope, LaSalle, 1,000 [illegible]
[illegible] DAWLEY, LaSalle, 7,000 [illegible]
Sunshine, LaSalle.
Cushman, Ottawa, 28 brls salt.
Prairie Queen, Ottawa.
Ottawa, Ottawa.
Marion, Ottawa.
Gladiator, Ottawa, 23,274 [illegible] posts.
G L Taylor, Joliet.
Lockport, Lockport.

Auction Sales.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON, General Auctioneers [illegible]

Household Furniture, Mirrors, [illegible]

At Auction.

ON TUESDAY, August [illegible] at our salesrooms, [illegible] ment of Household Furniture, [illegible] Sofas, Easy, [illegible] Marble Top Tables and [illegible] bles, Hall Stands, [illegible] and Dining Room Chairs, [illegible] Bookcases, [illegible] last Tables, Music Racks, [illegible] Bedsteads, Lounges, Mattresses, [illegible] and Walnut Chamber Sets, [illegible] Frame Mirrors.

au27-2[illegible] GILBERT & SAMPSON, [illegible]

AUCTION NOTICES.—[illegible] sale of MERCHANDISE.

During the Fair Week in [illegible]

By GILBERT & SAMPSON.

[illegible]

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION.—By S. NICKERSON, [illegible]

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING AT AUCTION.—By S. NICKERSON, [illegible]

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn. J. H. McVICKER, Sole owner and Manager.

GREAT HIT OF THE SEVEN SISTERS.

CROWDED HOUSES EVERY NIGHT.

It will be continued this week with NEW SONGS,

Additional Movements in the MARCH of [illegible]

Twenty-Five Female Zouaves,

NEW JOKES AND QUEER SAYINGS.

[illegible] THE SIXTH OF THE BUTTERFLIES.

The most gorgeous ever witnessed.

CHINESE AND JAPANESE MUSEUM, including the Wonders of the [illegible] [illegible]

Lost.

LOST—$5 00 REWARD.—[illegible]

LOST.—Lost between [illegible] (West Side) and [illegible] a small circular Breast Pin [illegible] of small value but prized as a [illegible] please leave it at [illegible]

$25 REWARD.—Strayed or Stolen [illegible]

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE OF MEETING [illegible]

[illegible]

BROKE LOOSE.—A [illegible]

FOUND—A [illegible]

FOUND—A [illegible]

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The Tribune.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1862.

☞ To satisfy a general curiosity to see Greeley's letter to the president, we have inserted it on the next page. It is a plain out-spoken, manly appeal to Mr. Lincoln to execute the confiscation law, and since the president has replied to it, everybody will want to read it, in order that they may have both sides of the question before them.

K. G. C.

A complete expose of the organization and doings of the Knights of the Golden Circle in Illinois, obtained from official sources by our correspondent at Cairo, will be found on the second page of this paper.

ABOUT THE DRAFT.

Gov. Yates stated in his General Order which appeared in yesterday's TRIBUNE, that the number of men required to fill the old Illinois regiments to be 34,719. But right here a question arises of much importance, which people are discussing and puzzling their heads to understand. Illinois was called upon to furnish 35,320 men as her quota under both the previous calls of 300,000 each.

The government credited the State with 16,000 men heretofore furnished in excess of her quota.) But there has been raised 50,000. Here then is an excess of 15,000. Will the State have to raise 34,719 men in addition to these to fill up the old regiments—that's the question? Is it right to ride a free horse so hard? Why cannot 15,000 of the men who have already volunteered, be distributed among the old regiments, which would then leave but 14,719 more soldiers to procure in order to meet all the demands made on the State by the War Department? If this suggestion should be carried out, some persons who expect to wear shoulder straps, will be disappointed; but what does that matter, when weighed against the public good? The men who may be assigned to the old regiments, will be far better off than in new regiments as a moment's reflection must convince them. The whole case may be thus summed up: must Illinois send forth 15,000 more of her sons than the Government asks for, in order that a few individuals shall draw officer's pay from the treasury? Bear in mind that, every man of those 15,000 will have to be *drafted*, unless the surplus men that have volunteered, be assigned to the seasoned and trained regiments now in the field.

REBEL BARBARISM.

The rebels have begun in terrible earnest their "retaliatory" measures against Gen. Pope, by inflicting revolting cruelties on his soldiers who fell into their hands in the battle of Culpepper Court House. Capt. Gustavus Hammer, of the 3d Wisconsin, taken prisoner at Winchester during Bank's retreat, and who is one of the recently exchanged, was in this city on Sunday on his way to Wisconsin on a short trip to his family. Capt. Hammer saw, on his return from Richmond, Lieut. Widvey, also of the 3d Wisconsin, and until April last on Gen. C. S. Hamilton's staff, who was taken prisoner at Cedar Mountain. *He had been without food for sixteen hours*, AND WAS IN IRONS. He was assured that the treatment he was receiving was only a foretaste of what he might expect. He was told, too, that his treatment was only retaliatory upon Gen. Pope for his recent order concerning confiscation. Capt. Hammer informs us that the fare he himself received was of the hardest and meanest. When being taken to Richmond after he was made a prisoner, he was compelled to subsist for three days upon four dry biscuits, and other prisoners had a shorter allowance even than that. It is from the rebels whom the Government treats with so much delicacy and "respectful consideration" that our soldiers are suffering these things!

We are entitled to hope that Gen. Sigel has captured some 2,000 of the rebels; and if he has them in his grasp, let us hope that he, too, will know how to retaliate in such a manner as will teach the butternut savages a lesson that they will not soon forget.

TRAITORS IN ILLINOIS.

Elsewhere we give an official expose of K. G. C. organization in Southern Illinois, comprising the sworn statements upon which the provost marshal at Cairo made his late arrests. We commend a reading of this document to all good people. It is but the first chapter in a book of revelations that shall unmask the treasonable designs of a larger body of men than the general public have been wont to believe. They who have denied the existence of such an organization and denounced THE TRIBUNE for exposing it (as they said) "without proof," are now forever silenced if not convinced. The proof is official and unmistakable. The leaders—including such men as Congressman Allen, Judges Duff, Mulkey, etc.—are under arrest. The scheme of a "fire in the rear" is scotched.

People will not fail to recognize, in the names given in these documents, many of the foremost Democratic leaders of Illinois. They will also discover, in the tone of these traitors, a striking similarity to the language often used by the K. G. C. organ printed at Chicago. There and here the animus is the same, and its manifestations have been in the same channel, varied, however, by the difference in latitude. While such men as these control in the councils of the Democratic party, it may naturally be inquired if loyal men can be associated under their leadership and preserve a character for loyalty.

Evacuation of Williamsburg.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 21, 1862.

Williamsburg was evacuated by the Union troops at 4 p. m. yesterday.

The guard was under command of Major Wheaton, and consisted of five companies of the 5th Pennsylvania regiment.

The agent of the associated press should have stated that the rear guard of the army was composed of the 8th Illinois cavalry and two batteries of flying artillery, in addition to the guard he names. No regiment of the Potomac army has done harder service and received less credit for it than the 8th Illinois cavalry.

☞ By a singular transposition of the types a tory editorial of the secesh *Times* got into the evening paper of yesterday. In what particular way the trick was performed is not known, but will, doubtless, be explained this afternoon, to its astonished readers.

The villainous article in question, insists that the government shall arrest and incarcerate Horace Greely, and every other citizen who asks the President to enforce the confiscation act! The *Times* rascal who surreptitiously foisted this proposition into the editorial columns of the evening paper, richly deserves the punishment he proposes for those who want to have the laws executed.

Latest from New Orleans.

NEW YORK, August 25.—The steamer St. Mary's from New Orleans 17th arrived this p. m. The health of New Orleans is good. Weather very hot. Among the passengers is Monsieur De Majon French Consul.

NEW YORK, Aug 25.—The steamer Marion, from New Orleans 17th, which arrived this afternoon, brought among her passengers Probate Judge B. H. [illegible]. She has a large number of [illegible] South by the citizens of New Orleans.